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ABSTRACT

This second updated search of the ERIC system, "Dissertation Abstracts," and the journal literature yielded 100 documents which focus on methods of viewing the aging and the extent to which programs and counselors themselves are effective in contributing to the enrichment of the later programs. (CJ)

ED105366

searchlight

Relevant Resources in High Interest Areas

11U-2 UPDATE SEARCH

Compiled by Richard Galant
and Nancy J. Moncrieff

December 1974

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This search focuses on methods of viewing the aging and the extent to which programs and counselors themselves are effective in contributing to the enrichment of the later years.
(100 document abstracts retrieved)

$1.50

CG 400 118

Counseling the Aging

Introduction

This information packet, prepared by the ERIC Counseling and Personnel Services Center, is intended to alert the user to a body of literature on a topic of current interest to counselors. It identifies research reports that have been cited in the Educational Resources Information Center's (ERIC) publication, Research in Education (RIE), in Dissertation Abstracts International, and in ERIC's Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE) from March 1973 through September 1974.

Ordering Instructions

Searchlight has attempted to give availability for all materials listed in this packet. In most cases, it is possible to obtain a personal copy of the title listed. The sources fall into three groupings:

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Journal Articles

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ED 069 275 JC 720 260

Hawaii State Senior Center--Third Annual Report.

Hawaii State Senior Center, Honolulu.

Spons Agency--Hawaii Univ., Honolulu. Honolulu Community Coll.

Pub Date Jun 72

Note--96p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors--*Annual Reports, *Community Health Services, Counseling Services, Creative Activities, Educational Programs, Evaluation, Financial Support, Leisure Time, *Older Adults, *Retirement, *Senior Citizens, Statistical Data, Surveys

Identifiers--Hawaii

The Third Annual Report of the Hawaii State Senior Center is presented. It depicts a story of continued expansion of diversified services to the senior citizens on Oahu. Each month, on the average, 209 persons visited the Center for an annual total of 62,034 visits. Regular membership is 1,040. Discussions have been held concerning the need for additional centers, exploring also the nature of their operation and funding. New patterns of health education and services, educational programs, outreach to the confined elderly, and instruction of workers have been explored. Counseling and leisure time activities for the pre-retirement group, preparing them for creative and rewarding retirement, seem to be emergent needs. Present estimates are that 10% of the population is between 50 and 65 in Hawaii. This annual report includes the Center Chairman's Report, an Analysis of Program Changes, Statistics to Assess Attainment of Project Objectives, Findings of the Third Participation Evaluation Survey, and Report of Pre and Post Evaluation of participants. (For Second Annual Report, see ED 065 120.) (Author/CK)

ED 069 941 AC 012 962

Britton, Joseph H. Britton, Jean O.

Personality Changes in Aging: A Longitudinal Study of Community Residents.

Pub Date 72

Note--222p.

Available from--Springer Publishing Company, Inc., 200 Park Avenue South, New York City, N. Y. 10003 (no price quoted)

Document Not Available from EDRS.

Descriptors--Adjustment (to Environment), *Behavioral Science Research, Bibliographies, Books, Caucasians, *Community Attitudes, Death, Disadvantaged Groups, Females, Interviews, Longitudinal Studies, Males, *Older Adults, Personal Adjustment, *Personality Change, *Psychological Testing, Research Methodology, Role Perception, Tests

Identifiers--*Pennsylvania

The specific aims of the investigation reported in this book were: (1) to determine the consistency or change in personality and adjustment of older adults over time and to learn what factors are related to consistency or changes; (2) to study the problem of survivorship by analyzing differences between survivors in regard to socio-psychological correlates of survival; and (3) to investigate the social norms and expectations for the behavior of older persons, to learn how a small community regards its aged members. Chapters of the book are as follows: 1. The Research Problem: Stability and Survival of Older Community Residents, 2. The Setting and the Study Populations, 3. Continuity and Change in Personality and Adjustment; 4. Aging and Survival, 5. The Place of the Old in a Small Community, 6. Summary and Interpretation. The 12 appendixes are: A. Press Release, 1965; B. 1955 Information Sheet; C. 1955 Interview Schedule; D. 1956 Interview Schedule; E. Thematic Apperception Test Rating Sheet, and Outline for TAT analysis; F. The Judge's Rating; G. Interviewer's Report; H. Community Rating, Panelist Interview; I. Organization Leader Interview; J. Professional Services Interview; K. Community Rating, Q-Sort Items; and L. Community Rating, Q-Sort Recording Sheet. Numerous references and a subject index are provided. (DB)

ED 070 957 AC 014 130

Marcus, Edward E.

Factors Affecting the Self-Image of the Older-Aged Learner.

Pub Date 72

Note--75p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors--*Adult Learning, Age Differences, Bibliographic Citations, Educational Needs, Educational Planning, Learning Difficulties, Learning Motivation, *Middle Aged, *Older Adults, *Psychological Characteristics, Research Reviews (Publications), Self Concept, *Social Factors

Four background papers for a social psychological approach to the continuing education of older-aged (those over 50) persons are provided. In the first paper, "Social Impacts on Aging in American Culture," evidence derived from certain empirical studies is adduced to support a view that external elements--social values and age-norms, status patterns, and gross social system characteristics--produce much of the distinctive behavior and problems of old age. The second paper, "The Educational Plight of Today's Elderly," endeavors to summarize, in a way that escapes the bias of the professional educational view, some recent claims and developments related to the social change and demands of the present era that place special stress on the education of the older person. "Problem Solving and Complex Learning Behavior in Old Age," the third paper, includes a far from exhaustive review of a number of reports and writings about learning "decrement" in aging. The final paper, "Educational Interests of the Elderly as Motives to Seek Out Organized Instruction," concerns studies of the interests of the elderly, with regard to their usefulness to the educational planner. Each of the papers has its own list of references. (Author/DB)

ED 072 198 VT 018 516

Gartner, Alan

The Older American: New Work, New Training, New Careers.

Pub Date Jan 69

Note--11p.; Presentation at the Annual Southern Conference on Gerontology (18th, Gainesville, Florida, January 1969)

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors--Accelerated Programs, Adult Education, Advanced Placement, Career Change, *Career Education, *Continuous Learning, Employment Programs, Human Capital, *Human Services, *Older Adults, *Special Degree Programs, Transfer of Training, Work Study Programs

For the great number of Americans over 65 years of age, meaningful work is a central activity, whether or not an income support system is needed. Human services work, helping others, is particularly suited to many older persons. This type of work calls for education and training for those who had worked in different areas. College programs should be developed for older workers engaged in second careers, with credits granted for life experience, work experience, and previous learning in order to sharply decrease the length of time required for a degree. Entry points into education or careers should not be limited to prescribed age groups but should be open to those of all ages. Unlike the traditional picture, the growing pattern will be for persons to be engaged in a variety of activities throughout their lifetimes. School and work should be seen as operating in tandem and not sequentially. Of course, efforts to combine work and study are not new. What is new is the concern for adults as well as for youth, the use of various equivalency devices, and the particular interest in human services jobs. Some present employment programs for older workers in human service areas are cited. (MF)

ED 072 346 AC 014 188

Toward a National Policy on Aging: Volume I, Background, Organization, Programs. Volume II, Conference Findings and Recommendations from the Sections and Special Concerns Sessions. Final Report.

White House Conference on Aging, Washington, D.C.

Pub Date 2 Dec 71

Note--467p.; Proceedings of the White House Conference on Aging, Washington, D.C., November 28-December 2, 1971

Available from--Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (S/N 1762-0069, $6.75 set of two volumes)

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$16.45

Descriptors--Adult Development, *Adult Education Programs, *Conference Reports, *Federal Legislation, Health Needs, Minority Groups, *National Programs, *Older Adults, Psychological Needs, Socioeconomic Influences

Identifiers--*White House Conference on Aging 1971

These two volumes comprise the official proceedings of the second White House Conference on Aging, held November 28-December 2, 1971. Volume I includes an overview of the Conference plan--its background, concepts, organization, and programming. It presents the contributions made by speakers at the General Sessions and Conference Delegate luncheons. Volume II is devoted to reports of the work of the 14 Subject Area Sections and the 17 Special Concerns Sessions, which resulted in the formulation of the Conference recommendations. These recommendations concern the following: Education; Employment and Retirement; Physical and Mental Health; Housing; Income; Nutrition; Retirement Roles and Activities; Spiritual Well-Being; Transportation; Facilities, Programs, and Services; Government and Nongovernment Organization; Planning; Research and Demonstration; Training; Health Care Strategies; Disability and Rehabilitation; The Rural and the Poor Elderly; The Elderly Among the Minorities; Protective and Social Support; and Roles for Old and Young. (DB)

ED 072 355 AC 014 199

Retirement and Preparation for Retirement. A Selected Bibliography and Sourcebook.

Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services, Toronto.

Pub Date 72

Note--37p.

Available from--Ontario Government Bookstore, 880 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont. M7A 1N8, Canada ($1.00)

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors--*Bibliographies, *Labor Force Nonparticipants, *Older Adults, Publications, *Resource Materials, *Retirement, Statistical Data, Tables (Data)

Identifiers—Canada, *Ontario

This bibliography on retirement, the first part of a compendium prepared in the Homes for the Aged, Office on Aging, contains citations of over 218 articles, books, and references. The sections of the bibliography are as follows: Bibliography on Retirement (arranged alphabetically)--Journals and Magazines, Other Bibliographies, Attitudes Towards Aging (where to obtain a questionnaire regarding this subject), Other References, General Works on Aging, People Count! (statistics, charts, and tables), Pick a Topic (subject index), and You Were Asking? (additional sources of information). (DB)

ED 072 357 AC 014 201

McFatter, Bobbie L.

Factors Associated with Clothing Habits and Attitudes among Older Persons. The Findings from Extension Studies.

Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge. Cooperative Extension Service.

Pub Date Dec 71

Note—6p.; Summary of M.S. thesis, Louisiana State University; R and T Summary No. 36

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—Age, Attitudes, Caucasians, *Clothing, Data Analysis, Educational Background, Health, *Hygiene, Income, *Interviews, Masters Theses, *Older Adults, Participant Characteristics, *Social Life

To determine some of the factors associated with clothing habits and attitudes and their relationship to social participation among persons 65 years of age and older, personal interviews were conducted with 100 white people, 65 and older. The possible association between the extent of participation and other variables such as attitudes, habits, age, sex, health, education, and income was also studied. An analysis of the data collected showed the following: (1) there was more social participation in the 65-70 years of age group (72%) than in the group 71 and older (28%); social activities participated in most were church services, visiting out of town, and visiting neighbors; there was no significant sex difference in the participation; and higher levels of education and occupational status, as well as fewer health problems were major factors in participation; (2) those with more participation expressed more concern about what others thought of their clothes and gave greater care to personal grooming and care of the home; (3) those who participated more had larger average monthly clothing expenditures; (4) those who participated more were more likely to plan their clothing purchase, but also more likely to buy on impulse; (5) families were the most important source of advice about clothing for both groups; and (6) transportation and tiring easily were the greatest problem for the less participation group, whereas finding a style they liked and getting a good fit were greater problems for those with more participation. (DB)

ED 072 266 VT 018 811

Dickstein, Howard W.

Survey of Needs for Services to the Elderly. Final Report.

Manchester Community Coll., Conn.

Spons Agency—Connecticut State Dept. of Education, Hartford. Div. of Vocational Education.

Pub Date 1 Jun 72

Note—82p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—Adult Education, Career Opportunities, Educational Interest, Educational Needs, Geriatrics, Human Services, Institutional Personnel, Manpower Needs, *Occupational Surveys, *Older Adults, *Personnel Needs, *Professional Personnel, Program Development, Senior Citizens, State Surveys, Vocational Interests, *Volunteers

Identifiers—*Connecticut

This survey of the occupational status, future needs, and educational interests of volunteers and professional personnel serving senior citizens who live in communities or institutional settings in Hartford, Connecticut, is based on the assumption that new careers will open up in fields related to gerontology to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding population of older adults in Connecticut. A questionnaire and a pretest were sent to personnel in social agencies, visiting and public health nursing associations, welfare departments, senior centers and clubs, convalescent homes, nursing homes, boarding homes, and hospitals serving Hartford, Connecticut. From the 254 respondents, the following service areas were identified: (1) medical care, (2) mental health, (3) financial assistance, (4) housing, and (5) social functioning. A second questionnaire was administered to 96 senior citizens both to determine their needs and to compare the results with organizational responses. Conclusions were: (1) Followup studies should focus on discrepancies noted between services reported by organizations and services seen as needing improvement by older adults, and (2) A geriatric program at the college level should be developed to meet in-service training needs and vocational interests related to the aging process. (Author/AG)

ED 073 399 CG 007 839

Kahn, Robert L. Zarit, Steven H.

Evaluation of Mental Health Programs for the Aged.

Pub Date Mar 73

Note—38p.; Paper presented at the Fifth Banff International Conference on Behavior Modification, March, 1973

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—Evaluation, *Evaluation Methods, Evaluation Needs, Evaluation Techniques, Institutional Environment, *Institutionalized (Persons), Institutions, Literature Reviews, Mental Health, *Mental Health Programs, *Older Adults, Patients (Persons), *Program Evaluation, Psychiatric Services

This paper highlights what the authors believe are the important issues and directions of change in the evaluation of mental health programs. The rationale for such evaluation is twofold. First, it provides a scientifically rigorous method of determining the therapeutic efficacy of the treatment or program, and secondly, these results can exercise a feedback into the system, modifying the clinical operations. The major types of evaluation studies are considered: intra-institutional studies, effect of relocation from one institution to another, alternative treatments upon admission to institutions, and alternatives to institutionalization. Further issues considered include contented vs. angry patients, patient deterioration, and covert deterioration which is less obvious to the observer. It is considered that the best hope for the future is a comprehensive mental health system with many flexible alternatives, integration of community and institution, and continuity of care. Extensive references are included. (Author/SES)

ED 074 323 AC 014 265

Employability Plan Instructor's Guide to be Used with Employability Plan Reference Manual. Older Worker Specialist Training.

Minneapolis Rehabilitation Center, Inc., Minn.

Spons Agency—Manpower Administration (DOL), Washington, D.C.; Minnesota State Dept. of Manpower Services, St. Paul.

Pub Date 1 Jun 71

Note—47p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—Adult Counseling, Adult Programs, *Employment Counselors, Employment Programs, Instructional Materials, *Older Adults, *Professional Training, Referral, *Teaching Guides, Vocational Rehabilitation

This teaching guide, to be used with the "Employability Plan Reference Manual," is for use in training the older worker specialist to write a sequential plan for using appropriate services to solve applicants' vocationally relevant problems. The following areas are covered: (1) summary of process for developing employability plans; (2) preparation for teaching--list of materials and equipment needed, description of plan-writing practice, sample worksheet for plan-writing practice; (3) teaching objectives; and (4) detailed teaching outlines. Copies of training forms and transparencies are included in an appendix. (KM)

ED 074 374 AC 014 320

Spear, Mel

The Guide for In-Service Training for Developing Services for Older Persons. A Report of the APWA - California Project.

Administration on Aging (DHEW), Washington, D.C.; American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Ill.

Report No—DHEW-SRS-73-20667

Pub Date Jun 70

Note—60p.; Reprinted by U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service Administration on Aging

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—Age, Community Resources, Course Content, Health Services, *Human Services, *Inservice Education, *Older Adults, Senior Citizens, *Teaching Guides, Teaching Techniques

A guide to encourage all concerned personnel to develop and improve resources and skills that will improve their service to the elderly who receive public assistance is presented. The guide contains seven teaching units, each containing an outline of content to be taught. These basic elements are emphasized: training process, training media, training methods, and training techniques. Unit titles are: (1) aging: definitions, concepts, and attitudes; (2) the older American; (3) the aging process; (4) health and illness; (5) the agency and the elderly client; (6) services for the aging and aged; and (7) community resources. (CK)

ED 075 717 AC 014 356

Sarvis, Robert F.

Educational Needs of the Elderly: Their Relationships to Educational Institutions. Final Report.

Edmonds Community Coll., Lynwood, Wash.

Spons Agency—National Center for Educational Research and Development (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C. Regional Research Program.

Bureau No—BR-1-J-051

Pub Date Mar 73

Contract—OEC-3-71-0029(057)

Note—50p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—*Adult Education Programs, Age Differences, *College Role, Community Colleges, *Educational Needs, Interviews, *Middle Aged, *Older Adults, Pilot Projects, Program Planning, Questionnaires, Research Methodology, Technical Reports

Identifiers—*Washington State

Results are reported of a study made in Washington State to (1) discover educational constraints of the elderly, (2) identify the scope of educational opportunities and planning by community colleges, and (3) assess on-going programs. Questionnaires and interviews were utilized to obtain opinions of and data about urban and rural elderly citizens concerning their education and educational expectations. In addition, questionnaires were used to collect data from 22 community colleges and 8 community college administrators were interviewed. The results of the study were compared with a pilot program conducted by Edmonds Community College at two senior centers. From the results of the study, it is concluded that: (1) while the educational needs of the elderly are as diverse as those of other age groups, the intensity of those needs is considerably diminished; (2) older persons share a common need to reevaluate what contributive channels remain open to them; (3) older persons who attend a multipurpose senior center on a regular basis place high values upon the center's activities in which they play a contributing role; and (4) courses which require a minimal tuition charge (e.g., one dollar per credit hour) are valued higher than those for which there is no charge. The study also shows that the choice by administrators of courses thought to be popular with the elderly is quite different from those expressed by the elderly. Appendices provide the Questionnaire, Interview Guide, Inventory of Abilities/Disabilities, Survey of State Community College Efforts, Sample Letter from Senior Citizen, Sample Course Offering, Elderly Needs, and Course Titles. (DB)

ED 076 887 AC 014 400

Recommendations for Developing the Retired Senior Volunteer Program.

Kramer (Lori), Inc., Washington, D.C.; Older Americans Volunteer Programs, Washington, D.C.

Sponsoring Agency—Administration on Aging (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Pub Date Jun 71

Note—402p.

Available from—Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash., D.C. 20402 (No. 5600-0001, $3.00)

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$16.45

Descriptors—*Community Organizations, *Community Services, Financial Support, *Older Adults, *Program Development, Program Evaluation, Public Relations, Recruitment, Retirement, Senior Citizens, Standards, Supervision, *Volunteers

Identifiers—*Retired Senior Volunteer Program, RSVP

The Retired Senior Volunteer Program was established to help older Americans avail themselves of opportunities for voluntary service in their communities. Aspects of the program covered in this report include: administration, financing, program development, organization, Standards, recruitment, training and supervision of volunteers, resource development, public relations, and program evaluation. (CK)

ED 076 888 AC 014 401

Cost-Benefit Study of the Foster Grandparent Program, FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM, ACTION.

Rossi, Allen Public Administration Services, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Pub Date 1 Jun 72

Note—162p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$6.58

Descriptors—Adopted Children, *Cost Effectiveness, Economically Disadvantaged, Federal Programs, Financial Needs, *Foster Family, *Grandparents, *Low Income Groups, *Older Adults, Program Administration, Tables (Data), Technical Reports

Identifiers—FGP, *Foster Grandparent Program

The Foster Grandparent Program (FGP) focuses on three objectives: (1) To provide low-income elderly persons with an opportunity to participate in their community, (2) To provide financial assistance to low-income elderly persons, and (3) To provide social, psychological, and educational benefits to children with developmental disabilities. Cost-benefit analysis applied to this program was limited to five categories: (1) Federal administrative costs, (2) grantee administrative cost, (3) delegate administrative costs, (4) host institution administrative costs, and (5) project operating costs. Parts of the program that need improvement include: (1) delivery mechanisms and administering agencies, (2) program regulations, and (3) program administration and operation. (CK)

ED 076 983 CS 200 429

Tarone, Elaine

Aspects of Intonation in Black English.

Pub Date [72]

Note—14p.; Unpublished study

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—American English, *Intonation, Language Patterns, Linguistics, *Negro Attitudes, Negro Culture, Negroes, Nonstandard Dialects, *Race Relations, *Speech Habits, *Suprasegmentals

This study investigated some characteristics of intonation patterns in the English spoken by black adolescents in Seattle, Washington. It was hypothesized that if intonation is central to communicating attitude, and if Black English intonation differs systematically from that of Standard English, communication between blacks and whites may be difficult. The study used tape recordings of black adolescents in an excited, informal discussion, white adolescents (WE) in an informal discussion, and a formal interview with an adult black male (BE). The following intonation features were found characteristic of Black English: (1) a wider pitch range, extending into higher pitch levels than in WE or BE, and often shifting into a falsetto register; (2) more level and rising final pitch contours; (3) apparent greater use of falling final contours with general (yes/no) questions in formal and perhaps threatening situations; and (4) the use of nonfinal intonation contours alone (without the use of the word "if") to mark the dependent clause of a conditional sentence. The study concluded that the importance of intonation in communicating attitude has been greatly underestimated. (Author/DI)

ED 078 293 AC 014 485

Kerner, Anton

Why Organize a Retirement Program? How to Organize a Retirement Program.

Mayor's Office for Senior Citizens, Chicago, Ill.

Pub Date 73

Note—46p.

Available from—Mayor's Office for Senior Citizens, 223 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60601 (no price quoted)

Document Not Available from EDRS.

Descriptors—Adult Programs, *Guides, Motivation, *Organization, *Program Planning, *Retirement

A two-part guide to retirement programming is presented. The first part provides a rationale for retirement programs and is intended to stimulate leaders in business, labor, governmental, educational, religious, and social service organizations to offer retirement programs or refine those which they already offer. The second part describes what a pre-retirement program should include. It outlines the subject matter, recommends the design, and lists the resources incorporated in effective retirement programs. (Author/CK)

ED 078 828 JC 730 165

Arnor, Charles W.

The Development of the Hawaii State Senior Center.

Hawaii Univ., Honolulu. Honolulu Community Coll.

Pub Date 73

Note—47p.; Paper presented at the Summer Institute on Social Gerontology (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1973)

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—*Community Colleges, *Human Services, *Innovation, Post Secondary Education, *Senior Citizens, *Social Action, Speeches

Identifiers—Hawaii, *Honolulu Community College

A multi-purpose senior center within a community college setting is the focus of this presentation. The following points are discussed: (1) the historical development of the Hawaii State Senior Center with respect to national and local programs on aging, (2) the financial means of expanding and supporting the various stages of development, (3) the program impact of the community college staff and the students, and (4) the involvement of the legislature and the political fiscal situation that has prevailed. The Honolulu Community College is developing a Department of Human Services. It is envisioned that the Senior Center will be a major component of this department. The pros and cons of recommendations made are discussed. (DB)

ED 079 573 AC 014 512

Brotman, Herman B.; Williams, Blanch S.

Facts and Figures on Older Americans: State Trends 1950-1970.

Administration on Aging (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

Report No—AOA-6, DHEW-SRS-73-20007

Pub Date [71]

Note—27p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—*Census Figures, Demography, *Older Adults, *Population Trends, Racial Differences, Senior Citizens, *Statistical Data, Trend Analysis

Trends in numbers and distribution of the older population, on a state by state basis, are given. The data are broken down into the total older population and the older Negro population. Figures are also broken down by sex and by two age groups - 45 through 64 and 65 and over. (CK)

ED 079 613 CG 006 919

Grant, Carmen Hil

Age Differences in Self-Concept from Early Adulthood through Old Age.

Pub Date 69

Note—11p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—*Adult Development, *Age Differences, Changing Attitudes, Individual Differences, *Older Adults, Research Projects, *Self Concept, *Sex Differences, Social Attitudes, Socioeconomic Status

Several works have suggested that life proceeds in a pattern of developmental stages characterized by expansion during the early adult years and restriction, or withdrawal, after middle age. Postulating that self-concept might also be expected to reflect this curvilinear pattern of life stages, the author explored differences in adult self-concept measures across age levels. This study assesses the self-concepts of a cross-sectional sample of 500 adults in five age groups, using the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale and Forms A and B of the 16 PF Personality Factor Questionnaire. The results support a general life-stages model of change, but the pattern is not a uniform expansion-restriction one for all factors. The self-concept changes suggest a complex pattern which may be, in part, a function of socioeconomic status, age, and social roles. Wide variability is probably attributable to individual differences. The feelings a person reports about himself tend to become more positive with age, with crisis periods experienced in the 30's and 50's. Socioeconomic status affects reported self-concept feelings and apparently masks some areas of concern. How one views himself may be as dependent upon how one perceives his role in life as upon his age. (Author/NME)

ED 079 614 CG 006 932

Morris, Robert ... And Others

1971 White House Conference on Aging: Facilities, Programs, and Services.

White House Conference on Aging, Washington, D.C.

Pub Date Apr 71

Note—68p.

Available from—U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (HC $ 70* Stock #5247-0020)

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—Conference Reports, Consumer Education, Facility Improvement, *Government Role, *Human Services, Laws, Legal Aid, National Programs, *Older Adults, *Program Descriptions, *Senior Citizens

This paper is presented in three parts. Part One considers the nature of the need for facilities, programs, and services for older people, sets forth long-range goals, reviews available information with respect to this area of action, and identifies major shortcomings of present approaches. Part Two is devoted to consideration of needs, goals, current knowledge, and gaps in the increasingly important areas of (A) Consumer Services and (B) Legal Services. Part Three sets forth and discusses ten issues which focus discussion on the formulation of recommendations looking toward the development of national policies aimed at providing adequate and relevant services for the older population. (Author/LAA)

ED 080 728 VT 021 055

Colonia, Robert Milton

An Identification of Differences Between Participating and Non-Participating Automobile Workers in A Preretirement Education Program.

Pub Date [72]

Note—136p.; Ph.D. Dissertation, Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.

Available from—University Microfilms, A Xerox Company, 300 North Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48103 (Order No. 73-12,454, MF $4.00, Xerographs $10.00)

Document Not Available from EDRS.

Descriptors—Doctoral Theses, *Educational Programs, *Employee Attitudes, Employment, *Individual Differences, *Participant Characteristics, Participant Involvement, Participation, *Retirement, Statistical Analysis

Identifiers—*Automobile Workers, Preretirement Education Programs

This study was prompted by an interest in the outcomes of automobile workers as they changed from the role of workers to retirees some having participated in voluntary company sponsored preretirement education programs and other deciding not to participate. More specifically an attempt was made to identify differences between participants and nonparticipants in relation to their attitudes and characteristics, reasons for participating, and significant others influencing their decisions. Samples were selected from a list of employees eligible for retirement who had been invited by letter to attend the preretirement program. All 284 who chose to participate were used as the participant sample, and a random sample of 396 names was selected from a master list of those invited. Usable replies were received from 244 participants and 222 nonparticipants. Findings revealed that there are many differential personal characteristics, situational factors, and attitudes among active company employees eligible for retirement, and these differences motivate them toward participation or nonparticipation in preretirement education programs. Such variables therefore have utility as a basis for selecting possible modifications in present preretirement education programs. (Author/SN)

ED 081 977 CE 000 209

[A Program to Prepare Older Workers for Retirement and Interest Community Groups in Pre-Retirement Planning.] Second Annual Report, September 1, 1968 to August 31, 1969. Drake University Pre-Retirement Planning Center.

Drake Univ., Des Moines, Iowa. Pre-Retirement Planning Center.

Spons Agency—Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. Commission on Aging.; Manpower Administration (DOL), Washington, D.C. Office of Research and Development.

Report No—DLMA-82-17-67-57-1

Pub Date Aug 69

Note—228p.; For First Annual Report, see CE 000 217

Available from—National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151 (PB-199 526, MF $1.45, HC $3.00)

Document Not Available from EDRS.

Descriptors—Community Organizations, Estate Planning, *Older Adults, *Planning, *Program Content, Program Design, *Program Development, Program Evaluation, *Retirement

Identifiers—*Preretirement

The project was designed to develop, and evaluate the effectiveness of a pre-retirement planning program. The project, in its second year of operation, has had 575 participants who attended a seven-week series of programs covering the topics of employment after retirement, estate planning, company fringe benefits, continuing education, investments, Social Security-Medicare, and psychological aspects of retirement. Individual pre-retirement counseling was also provided. The changing attitudes and the levels of participation of the clients are examined through the use of questions designed at the project and by other sources. (Author)

ED 081 983 CE 000 216

The Aging Worker: Insights into the Massachusetts Problem.

John F. Kennedy Family Service Center, Inc., Charlestown, Mass.

Spons Agency—Manpower Administration (DOL), Washington, D.C. Office of Research and Development.

Pub Date May 69

Note—103p.

Available from—National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151 (PB-199 176, MF $1.45, HC $3.00)

Document Not Available from EDRS.

Descriptors—Adults, Employment Opportunities, *Employment Problems, Employment Services, *Human Services, *Job Development, *Job Placement, Manpower Development, *Older Adults

The report discusses the problems of the older worker (those 45 and older) in obtaining and maintaining employment in the state of Massachusetts. It also assesses the feasibility of redirecting and reactivating the older worker toward employment with the aid of job counseling and placement, job development, and comprehensive supportive services such as medical, surgical, dental, and psychiatric care. (Author)

ED 081 984 CE 000 217

A Program to Prepare Older Workers for Retirement and Interest Community Groups in Pre-Retirement Planning. First Annual Report. June 1, 1967 to August 31, 1968.

Drake Univ., Des Moines, Iowa. Pre-Retirement Planning Center.

Spons Agency—Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. Commission on Aging.; Manpower Administration (DOL), Washington, D.C. Office of Research and Development.

Report No—DLMA-82-17-66-61-1

Pub Date 31 Aug 68

Note—202p.

Available from—National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151 (PB-199 495, MF $1.45, HC $3.00)

Document Not Available from EDRS.

Descriptors—Administrative Personnel, Community Programs, Employment, Government Employees, Industrial Personnel, Labor Unions, *Manpower Utilization, *Older Adults, Professional Personnel, *Retirement, *Work Attitudes

Identifiers—*Preretirement

The purpose of this program is to develop methods for aiding older employed workers in preparing for retirement and possible retirement employment. The Drake Project jointly funded by the Administration on the Aging is conducting sessions in-plant through release time arrangement often on cooperation with the recognized bargaining agent. Other sessions are held at the University with participants from the community at large. The goal of the project is to help prepare the worker approaching retirement to begin gradually to replace the normal work role with a satisfactory retirement role. Participants are divided into 5 groups (Industrial, Business, Governmental, Professional and Community at Large). (Author)

ED 082 731 JC 730 231

Hawaii State Senior Center. Fourth Annual Report, July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973.

Hawaii State Senior Center, Honolulu.

Spons Agency—Hawaii Univ., Honolulu. Honolulu Community Coll.

Pub Date 73

Note—99p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—Annual Reports, *College Role, *Community Colleges, *Community Service Programs, Post Secondary Education, *Program Evaluation, *Senior Citizens, Statistical Data

Identifiers—*Hawaii State Senior Center

The activities of the Hawaii State Senior Center during its fourth year of operation are discussed. The center, which is sponsored by the Honolulu Community College, provides health services, counseling, adult education, community service, and recreation and leisure-time activities. Enrolled membership of the center is 1,776. This annual report discusses the status of the project, statistics related to assessment of the volume of services, participant characteristics, redefining project objectives, national recognition, and problems and future directions. Appendixes provide two papers by Dr. Gerald Meredith "New Perspectives on Social Groups at the Hawaii State Senior Center" and "Test of a Hierarchical Model of Behavioral Objectives at the Hawaii State Senior Center." (DB)

ED 083 369 CE 000 271

Vickery, Florence E.

Creative Programming for Older Adults: A Leadership Training Guide.

Pub Date 72

Note—318p.

Available from—Association Press, W.W. Norton, 291 Broadway, N.Y., NY 10007 ($12.95)

Document Not Available from EDRS.

Descriptors—*Agency Role, Attitudes, Committees, Geriatrics, Human Services, *Leadership Training, *Older Adults, Personal Care Homes, Professional Training, Retirement, Senior Citizens, Social Behavior, Social Work, *Social Workers, Textbooks, *Voluntary Agencies

The book is a textbook for preparing students for positions in professions through which the needs of older adults are met. It is a manual for in-service training of agency staff, aides, and technicians and serves as a guide for leadership training workshops for board, council, and committee members, and other volunteers working with older adults. The book is divided into three main parts: (1) older Americans in technological society--which focuses on social and cultural adjustment, (2) effects of the aging process on social functioning--physical, mental, psychosocial, and psychological factors of aging, and (3) development and administration of social programs for older adults. The final chapter works toward developing a philosophy about aging. (Bibliographies are included.) (MS)

ED 083 484 CG 008 134

Spevalda, Raymond H.

Gerontology Research Instructional Program. Final Report.

Dallas Public Schools, Oreg.

Spons Agency—Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Regional Research Program.

Bureau No—BR-1-J-066

Pub Date Mar 73

Contract—OEC-X-72-0004(057)

Note—68p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—*Adult Development, Age Differences, *Attitudes, Changing Attitudes, Citizen Participation, Educational Programs, Learning Activities, *Older Adults, *Senior Citizens, *Teacher Attitudes

Identifiers—Gerontology Research Instructional Program, GRIP

The Gerontology Research Instructional Program (GRIP) wad developed and implemented in the Dallas, Oregon, Public School System to determine: (1) the feelings and concepts toward aging held by elementary and secondary school students; (2) the effectiveness of a variety of planned instructional activities in changing those feelings, and (3) the age/grade levels significant in changing attitudes toward aging. GRIP project included: (1) conducting a two-day workshop for participating teachers, (2) developing organized units of classroom instruction (mini-lessons); (3) involving older people in the classroom setting, and (4) pre- and post-testing of the attitudes toward aging of participating and control children and teachers. Findings indicate children and teachers know very little about the process and problems associated with aging, with children showing a more positive attitude toward older citizens than do their teachers. Through planned learning activities, childrens' attitudes can be changed to ones of greater acceptance and interest. A relative universality of application of instruction on aging was found to be appropriate. The involvement of older citizens as teacher aides, tutors, or special resource teachers successfully raised the children's understanding of aging and provided a rewarding experience for the older citizens. Appended are workshop agenda, schedule of project activities, test instruments and results, and mini-lesson outlines. (Author/NMF)

ED 084 436 CE 000 650

Adams, Leonard D. Anderson, W. Michael

Older Job Seekers and Occupational Information.

Pub Date 71

Note—5p.; For related documents concerning OIAS see CE 000 648, CE 000 649, and CE 000 652

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—Career Planning, *Computer Oriented Programs, *Information Systems, Information Utilization, Middle Aged, *Occupational Guidance, *Occupational Information, *Older Adults, Questionnaires

Identifiers—Help Elderly Locate Positions, *Occupational Information Access System

Help Elderly Locate Positions (HELP), sponsored by the Emerald Empire Council on Aging

and funded by the Administration on Aging, is a non-profit employment referral service for older workers, 55 and older, that has helped 1,206 elderly workers find jobs. A major area of involvement at HELP focused on exposing the older job seeker to the Occupational Information Access System and observing his reactions to the system. Upon completion of the OIAS questionnaire, which lists occupations to explore appropriate to aptitudes and interests, fifteen new registrants were asked to complete an evaluation of the process. The evaluation was concerned with their impressions of the system, opinions toward older people entering new occupations, their consideration of professions indicated suitable by the system, and their ratings of various sources of occupational information. Results indicated a favorable reaction of OIAS usage in a counseling context. (EA)

ED 084 999 HE 004 892

Sherman, Edith M. And Others

Patterns for Progress in Aging: A Work Study in Social Gerontology.

Administration on Aging (DHEW), Washington, D.C.; Denver Univ., Colo. Dept. of Sociology

Report No—DHEW-SRS-73-20190

Pub Date Jun 73

Note—54p.; A Demonstration Project at the University of Denver

Available from—Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 ($0.60)

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—*College Students, Field Experience Programs, *Higher Education, *Older Adults, Program Descriptions, *Senior Citizens, *Work Study Programs

Identifiers—*University of Denver

This report describes the Work-Study Project—Services to the Aging at the University of Denver. The project was designed to sensitize students in their understanding of the role and functioning of older people in a changing social structure and through a field work and academic program, to acquaint students with the occupational and professional potentials in the field of social gerontology. The project description reviews the initiation of work-study project, organization and structure, evaluation, and summary of the project. Appendices include brochures, a follow-up questionnaire, evaluation forms, and other related materials. (MJM)

ED 086 938 CG 008 656

Kauffman, Earl

Aging and the College Curriculum.

Pub Date 23 Apr 73

Note—19p.; Paper prepared for the Aging and the College Curriculum Workshop, West Virginia commission on Aging, Univ. of West Virginia (23 April 1973)

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—*Adult Education, *Adult Students, *College Programs, Community Programs, *Educational Programs, Older Adults, Program Descriptions, Retirement, *Senior Citizens

This paper focuses on the increasing number of senior citizens currently on college campuses. The author discusses some special programs made available by several universities to retirees who return to school. These programs offer special scholarships, counseling services, and seminars. Some of the universities specifically mentioned are the University of Kentucky, the University of Connecticut, the University of New Hampshire, the University of Vermont, the University of Rhode Island, the University of Oklahoma, Utah, and Oregon State. The author also includes a section of off-campus programs that are sponsored by city or county boards of education. (RWP)

ED 086 939 CG 008 657

Kauffman, Earl

School Bells are Ringing for Grandparents.

Pub Date May 71

Note—17p.; Paper presented at the Pre-Retirement Conference, 6 May 1971, Greensboro, North Carolina

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—Adult Education, *Continuing Education Centers, Continuous Learning, *Educational Programs, Individual Development, *Morale, Older Adults, Retirement, *Senior Citizens, *Speeches

The major premise of this paper is that morale in retirement is achieved through involvement in intellectual, social, and physical experiences which are meaningful to the person and his social milieu. The paper posits that these experiences are to be found in continuing education. Presented are 12 hypotheses dealing with old age and the process of aging. Included are descriptions of three operational systems for delivering educational programs to older adults, and reaction statements from people involved in these programs. (Author/LKP)

ED 086 940 CG 008 658

Kauffman, Earl

Continuing Education for the Aging.

Rhode Island Univ., Kingston.

Pub Date May 70

Note—13p.; Paper presented at the Advanced Seminar on Aging, New England Ctr. for Continuing Education, 5 May 1970, Kingston, Rhode Island

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—*Adult Education, *Age, Literature Reviews, Older Adults, *Personal Adjustment, *Retirement, *Senior Citizens

This paper develops the thesis that high morale among older people, i.e., a state of cheerfulness, confidence, and zeal, is achieved through intellectual, social and physical involvement in experiences which are meaningful because they are personally satisfying and socially relevant. It is assumed without further elaboration that high morale is the major goal all gerontologists seek to achieve. The major premise upon which the thesis rests is that the criteria for evaluating the personal and societal consequences of involvement are rooted in the value system of prevailing culture. A corollary to this premise postulated that such value systems are capable of modification in the presence of identifiable, manipulatable forces. Except for a brief preview of major value determinants affecting older people in our contemporary culture, the major thrust of this paper is devoted to the formulation of operational concepts which, hopefully, will prove useful to "geronto-minsters" and "geronto-leaders" in the formulation of strategies necessary to achieve high morale among the people they serve. (Author)

ED 086 944 CG 008 664

Educational Alternatives for Senior Citizens.

Pub Date 74

Note—40p.; Proposed sub-project for funding under the provisions of Title I, Higher Education Act of 1965

EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29

Descriptors—*Adult Education Programs, *Adult Students, *Continuing Education Centers, *Educational Programs, Educational Research, Retirement, *Senior Citizens

The Dallas County Community College District, in conjunction with Amarillo College, has been charged with establishing a task force to develop a comprehensive plan of educational alternatives for senior citizens in the State of Texas. This paper is a report on the subsequent proposals made by this task force. Using the goals of the Educational Report of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, the main objective of the present plan is to provide senior citizens with meaningful learning experiences which will help them enjoy life. After an analysis of continuing education programs in Texas and other states and of demographic characteristics the following proposals are made: (1) that courses directed toward the elderly be administered by schools of continuing education, (2) that a full time director and coordinator of the proposed program be designated, (3) that a Senior Advisory Council be created, (4) that any community service course in any area for which there may be a demand be offered, (5) that the identification and securing of instructors be the responsibility of the Program Director, and (6) that the cost of these proposed activities be funded in a manner similar to Adult Vocational Education provided by the Texas Education Agency. (RWP)

Journal Articles

EJ 067 624 090 CG 504 978
Major Neglected Need Opportunity: Old-Age Counseling Pressey, Sidney L.; Pressey, Alice D., *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, v19 n5, pp362-366, Sep 72
*Older Adults, *Counseling, *Counselor Characteristics, *Institutional Role, *Geriatrics, Senior Citizens
A husband-wife team long active in counseling with the old, residing in an institution for old persons, have a conviction that there is a need for counseling of the old and their families by counselors who also are old. (Author)

EJ 069 544 140 EA 503 301
The Place that Friendship Built Guzzetti, Louis R., *Community Education Journal*, v3 n1, pp14-17,61, Jan 73
*Community Programs, *Community Education, *Adult Education, *Senior Citizens, Community Recreation Programs, Retirement, Social Organizations, Cultural Activities, [*Charlotte County, Florida]
This article describes the development and activities of the Port Charlotte, Florida, Cultural Center -- a center for adult social, cultural, and educational activities. The adult education program was inaugurated to alleviate the discontent and loneliness that prevailed among the retirees living in the county. (Author/DN)

EJ 069 340 080 CS 705 357
The Aging: Can Cable Television Help? Geller, Robert; Cherow, Renee, *Media and Methods*, v9 n3, pp33,35, Nov 72
*Cable Television, *Programing (Broadcast), *Older Adults, Communication Problems, Television Commercials, Consumer Economics, Information Dissemination

EJ 070 318 380 AA 514 528
In Loco Grandparentis Ianni, Mary Ellen; Strachan, Margaret Pitcairn, *Instructor*, v82 n6, pp174-5, Feb 73
*Older Adults, *Age, *Volunteers, *Teacher Aides, *Elementary School Students, Student Attitudes, Social Studies Units, Age Differences
Describes a seven-week unit on "Sensitivity to the Aging Process" for elementary students, and a program which utilizes retired persons as classroom aides. (SP)

EJ 070 327 380 CG 505 266
Age Discrimination in Employment Testing Jenkins, Mercilee M., *Vocational Guidance Quarterly*, v21 n2, pp139-143, Dec 72
*Testing, *Employment Services, *Job Applicants, *Discriminatory Attitudes (Social), *Older Adults, Age, Employment Practices
Recent rulings are reviewed and relevant issues discussed regarding discriminatory use of tests with older job applicants. (Author)

EJ 070 982 090 CG 505 333
Six Veterans of Placement & Recruitment Enter Retirement, *Journal of College Placement*, pp79-81, Oct/Nov 72
*College Placement, *Professional Recognition, *College Faculty, *Retirement, *Historical Reviews, Placement, Recognition
Brief profiles of six of the most widely known and respected practitioners who will be remembered for their many years of service and numerous contributions to the field. (Editor)

EJ 071 175 140 AA 514 897
Golden Oldies: Senior Citizens Go Back to School Cole, K. C., *Saturday Review: Education*, v1 n1, pp41-4, Jan 73
*Senior Citizens, *Retirement, *Older Adults, *Mental Development, *Continuous Learning, Intellectual Disciplines, Learning Activities, Discovery Processes, Adult Education, Educational Development
Everybody's going to school these days in "old folks country"-Pinellas County, Florida. In ever increasing numbers senior citizens there are enrolling in continuous learning courses and renewing their interests in living. (Author/RK)

EJ 072 065 380 AC 502 339
Older Persons, Nutrition, and Adult Education: A New Opportunity Peterson, David A., *Adult Leadership*, v21 n8, pp261,273, Feb 73
*Older Adults, *Adult Education, *Nutrition Instruction, *Federal Programs, *Educational Opportunities
The federal nutrition program for the elderly can also provide opportunities to introduce nutrition education into senior citizen programs. (SP)

EJ 072 095 380 UD 502 046
A Successor Model for Community Support of Low-Income Minority Group Aged Barg, Sylvia K.; Hirsch, Carl, *Aging and Human Development*, v3 n3, pp243-252, Aug 72
*Older Adults, *Minority Groups, *Low Income Groups, *Community Support, *Experimental Programs, Political Power, Discriminatory Attitudes (Social), Models, Community Involvement
This paper is a description and evaluation of the Philadelphia Model Cities Senior Wheels East program. (DM)

EJ 073 683 380 JC 500 460
Serving The Needs Of Retired Persons Carlson, Charles R., *Community and Junior College Journal*, v43 n6, pp22-3, Mar 73
*Retirement, *Senior Citizens, *Human Resources, *Adult Education, *Noncredit Courses, Educational Planning, College Role, Educational Needs, Attendance, Program Development
Study of older people focuses on communication with retired people, the finding that there were considerable differences between normal college-age population and the aged population, and a series of recommendations for planning programs for the aged. (Author/RK)

EJ 076 322 240 EC 051 457
Sensory Stimulation in the Nursing Home Carolan, Robert H., *New Outlook for the Blind*, v67 n3, pp126-30, Mar 73
*Visually Handicapped, *Older Adults, *Institutionalized (Persons), *Sensory Experience, *Staff Role, Sensory Training, Guidelines
Research findings concerning the relation between varied stimulation and adaptive functioning are used to formulate guidelines for those working with elderly blind persons in nursing homes. (GW)

EJ 076 887 370 AC 502 381
Living Well After Fifty. A Professional Retires Hirsch, Hyman, *Adult Education (London)*, v45 n5, pp296-9, Jan 73
*Retirement, *Professional Personnel, Retraining, Professional Training, Program Descriptions, [*Institute for Retired Professionals]
The author, director of the Institute for Retired Professionals in New York, describes activities of the association. (DS)

EJ 077 709 150 VT 504 828
A Preretirement Program That Works Christrup, Helen, *Journal of Home Economics*, v65 n4, pp20-22, Apr 73
*Educational Programs, *Senior Citizens, *Retirement, *Program Descriptions, Older Adults, [*Preretirement Programs]

EJ 078 437 330 LI 502 954
Reading Interests and Needs of Older People Romani, Dorothy, *Library Trends*, v21 n3, pp390-403, Jan 73
*Older Adults, *Reading Habits, *Library Programs, *Library Research, Large Type Materials, Bibliotherapy
A number of factors have an impact on reading needs and interests of older people as compared with younger adults. Patterns of reading interests are visible but not generally applicable to the entire group of older patrons. Library programs, bibliotherapy, reading aids and further research are discussed in terms of these findings. (32 references) (KE)

EJ 078 438 330 LI 502 955
Library Programs and Activities: Serving the Aging Directly Reed, Emily W., *Library Trends*, v21 n3, pp404-412, Jan 73
*Library Services, *Older Adults, *Library Programs, Large Type Materials, Audiovisual Aids, Bibliotherapy, Bookmobiles, Library Extension, Library Surveys

In this brief survey of the kinds of services being provided for the aging, the confusion as to who "the aging" are is discussed as it affects those services. Examples of extension programs, group activities, mobile units, drop-in centers and use of special equipment are given. (40 references) (KE)

EJ 078 712 480 VT 504 827
How Can We Really Help the Elderly. Hoffman, Adeline M., *Journal of Home Economics*, v65 n4, pp17-19, Apr 73
*Home Economics, *Senior Citizens, *Special Health Problems, *Financial Problems, *Helping Relationship, Older Adults

EJ 079 245 140 UD 502 484
Senior Citizen Renewal Action Program Pattison, Rose Mary, *Adult Leadership*, v22 n2, pp59-60,84, Jun 73
*Senior Citizens, *Educational Policy, *Adult Education, *Educational Opportunities, *Program Proposals, Retirement, Community Colleges, Criteria, Costs
Article describes policies and projects designed to give older citizens educational experiences suitable to their needs. (RK)

EJ 079 535 200 UD 502 279
Being Special--And Being Poor Smith, Russell E., *Current History*, v64 n382, pp261-263, Jun 73
*Economic Disadvantagement, *Health Needs, *Youth Problems, *Older Adults, *Child Welfare
Barring a fundamental redistribution of income and the provision of national health services, it is unlikely that the problems of special categories of poor will soon be solved. (DM)

EJ 080 169 380 VT 504 977
A Program Proposal: Helping Older Workers Shift Gears into Retirement Cokinda, Robert Milton, *American Vocational Journal*, v48 n5, pp58-59, May 73
*Role Perception, *Older Adults, *Socioeconomic Status, *Planning, *Retirement, Role Conflict, Personality Change, Adult Education
Describes proposed skill training and rehabilitation program for youth and adults. (SN)

EJ 081 407 250 SP 501 932
The Changing Physiology of Aging Weg, Ruth B., *American Journal of Occupational Therapy*, v27 n5, pp213-7, Jul-Aug 73
*Age, *Older Adults, *Physiology, Adult Characteristics, Physical Characteristics
Discusses rates, directions of changing physiology in aging, and what is normal aging. (JA)

EJ 081 753 380 CG 505 864
Adult Children and Their Aging Parents Simos, Bertha G., *Social Work*, v18 n4, pp78-85, May 73
*Social Work, *Older Adults, *Family Relationship, *Helping Relationship, *Child Responsibility, Family Problems, Problems
This study of the relationship of Jewish-American adult children to aging parents found that the children were intensely involved in helping their parents cope with a wide range of problems. Although the study dealt with a specific ethnic group, the findings having implications for social work with all aged persons. (Author)

EJ 081 778 380 UD 502 433
Communal Life-Styles for the Old Hochschild, Arlie Russell, *Society*, v10 n5, pp50-58, Jul-Aug 73
*Older Adults, *Social Life, *Social Isolation, *Family Life, Companions (Occupation), Retirement, Peer Groups, Peer Relationship, [*Communal Living, San Francisco]
Presents evidence that disengagement from life may be situational--that how an individual ages depends largely on his/her social milieu, and that socially isolated older people may disengage but that older people supported by a community of appropriate peers, do not. (Author)

EJ 081 873 420 CG 505 936
A Grandmother on Campus Auer, Mary A., *Journal of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors*, v36 n3, pp137-138, Spring 73
*Higher Education, *Older Adults, *Student Adjustment, *Students, *Student Attitudes, Adjustment (To Environment)

EJ 081 874 420 CG 505 937
The Call of the Campus Brewster, DeAlva C., *Journal of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors*, v36 n3, pp139-142, Spring 73
*College Students, *Higher Education, *Older Adults, *Student Adjustment, *Student Attitudes, Students
The views of a student returning to the college campus to complete her education. (JC)

EJ 082 056 480 CG 505 865
Relocation of the Elderly Yawney, Beverly A., Slover, Darrell L., *Social Work*, v18 n3, pp86-95, May 73
*Social Work, *Older Adults, *Adjustment (To Environment), *Adjustment Problems, *Relocation, Intervention
Relocation can cause serious stress for older persons. Researchers have identified certain psychosocial, medical, and environmental factors that are often associated with this stress. Planners and practitioners can use these findings as a basis for effective intervention. (Author)

EJ 082 252 AA 516 331
A Life-Span Perspective For Education Birren, James E., Woodruff, Diana S., *New York University Education Quarterly*, v4 n4, pp25-31, Sum 73
*Continuous Learning, *Adult Education, *Educational Objectives, *Educational Development, *Older Adults, Educational Attitudes, Educational Programs, Generation Gap, Educational Opportunities, Developmental Tasks
Article explores the necessity for recognizing the continuing educational needs of our older citizens and presents the benefits of satisfying those needs. (RK)

EJ 082 541 CG 506 110
Family-Kin Networks and Aging in Cross-Cultural Perspective Shanas, Ethel, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, v35 n3, pp505-511, Aug 73
*Family Structure, *Older Adults, *Family Life, *Cross Cultural Studies, *Senior Citizens, Family (Sociological Unit)

EJ 082 683 EC 052 230
The Small Planning Committee: A Tool for Meeting Human Needs Boninger, Walter B., *New Outlook for the Blind*, v67 n6, pp258-65,71, Jun 73
*Social Services, *Blind, *Older Adults, *Psychological Needs, *Group Structure, Visually Handicapped, Organizations (Groups), Self Esteem

EJ 083 750 VT 505 225
Teaching Adults in Retirement Parks, Carmen, *Agricultural Education Magazine*, v46 n4, pp88, Oct 73
*Adult Education, *Older Adults, *Retirement, *Livestock, *Program Descriptions, Agricultural Production, Animal Science, Farm Management, Vocational Agriculture Teachers, Educational Programs

EJ 084 139 CG 506 180
Age Counseling: Crises, Services, Potentials Pressey, Sidney L., *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, v20 n4, pp356-360, Jul 73
*Older Adults, *Counseling Effectiveness, *Counselor Acceptance, *Counselor Characteristics, *Adult Counseling, Personal Care Homes
This final of two papers regarding the values of the older counselor in dealing with the elderly stresses the distinctive contributions that he may make if he himself is resident in an institution of the old. (Author)

EJ 084 932 PS 502 744
Social Breakdown and Competence. A Model of Normal Aging Kuypers, J. A., Bengtson, V. L., *Human Development*, v15 n3, pp181-201, 73
*Older Adults, *Social Influences, *Social Behavior, *Social Adjustment, *Personal Adjustment, Self Concept, Personality Change, [Social Breakdown Syndrome (SBS)]
Presents a model emphasizing the interactions between reorganization of social systems and individual competencies in old age. The model suggests the process by which loss of coping abilities and feelings of worthlessness develop. Implications for effective intervention with the elderly are discussed. (DP)

EJ 087 403 CE 500 244
Retirement: A Different Season Wolff, Ilse S., *Nursing Outlook*, v21 n12, pp763-5, Dec 73
*Nursing, *Retirement, *Rewards, Nursing, Senior Citizens, Leisure Time, Labor Force Nonparticipants, Success Factors
After a long and distinguished nursing career, the author reflects on her new experiences in retirement. (MS)

EJ 089 759 HE 504 964
The Educator as Advocate: The Gerontologist in an Academic Setting Tobin, Sheldon S., *Journal of Education for Social Work*, v9 n3, pp94-98, F 73
*Higher Education, *Social Work, *Geriatrics, *Curriculum Development, *Professional Education, Social Workers, Interdisciplinary Approach
The educator-advocate as gerontologist must simultaneously develop a core training in aging, induce other faculty members to add gerontological content, build interdisciplinary bridges with other academic units, and influence other educational institutions. (Editor)

EJ 089 869 JC 500 578
Education For All Ages *Community and Junior College Journal*, v44 n1, pp13, Aug/Sep 73
*Older Adults, *Community Colleges, *Adult Education Programs, *Volunteers, Educational Administration, Community Service Programs, [*Retired Senior Volunteer Program]
Discussed a program, designed to provide a meaningful life for senior citizens through volunteer service to the community. (Author/RK)

EJ 089 871 JC 500 580
The New Frontier Maust, Ann, *Community and*

Junior College Journal v44 n1, pp15-6,48, Aug/Sep 73

*Older Adults, *Community Colleges, *Educational Development, *Junior Colleges, *Individual Needs, School Surveys, Continuing Education Centers, Program Development, Human Services, Information Services

Considered ways in which community and junior colleges as well as senior citizens might profitably interact with each other. (RK)

EJ 089 873 JC 500 582

Our Lives As History Watson, Rollin J., *Community and Junior College Journal*, v44 n1, pp18-9, Aug/Sep 73

*Older Adults, *Community Colleges, *Adult Students, *Course Content, *Educational Objectives, Program Proposals, Seminars, Course Organization, Group Discussion

Described a course whose primary objective would be to give meaning and significance to individual lives by relating them to their collective history, a period from the early part of the twentieth century until the present, in which older people have lived.

EJ 090 748 CE 500 430

Pre-Retirement Education: A Community Responsibility Morkert, Carpenter E., *Adult Leadership*, v22 n7, pp233-5, Jan 74

*Retirement, *Older Adults, *Adult Counseling, Vocational Retraining, Adult Programs, School Industry Relationship, Released Time, Inplant Programs, Industrial Relations

Organizational pre-retirement planning increases stress in middle-aged employees, but programs in pre-retirement education initiated by community colleges in cooperation with local companies can be very successful. (MS)

EJ 090 840 CG 506 613

Counseling The Aged in A Public Housing Project Stevens, Clarice N., *Personnel and Guidance Journal*, v52 n3, pp189-193, Nov 73

*Community Services, *Counseling, *Field Experience Programs, *Public Housing Residents, *Older Adults, Decision Making, Referral, Self Esteem, Low Ability Students

The author tells how she approached community agencies to procure existing counseling services and to implement new ones. She also opened channels of communication between various groups (among residents, between housing management and residents, etc.). Retarded high school students became involved in meeting needs of the elderly and an adoptive grandparent policy was begun. (EK)

EJ 092 049 SP 502 375

Toward a Humanistic Dimension of HPER Leviton, Dan, *Journal of Health Physical Education Recreation*, v45 n2, pp41-3, Feb 74

*Adult Programs, *Physical Education, *Health Education, *Older Adults, Humanization, [AHPDP, Adults Health and Physical Development Program]

Doctoral Dissertations

PROJECT SHARE: REACTIONS OF RESIDENTS OF A HOME FOR THE AGED TO A SELECTED REMOTIVATION TECHNIQUE

Frances Burton ARJE, Ed.D.
Columbia University, 1973

Sponsor: Professor Ruth G. Bennett

Project SHARE (Social Hours for Active Recognition Exchange) was a systematic study of impact of the Smith five-step remotivation technique on a heterogeneous population served by a home for the aged.

The selected technique had originally been devised for use by psychiatric aides with patients in mental hospitals. The purpose of the present study was to obtain data which would be useful to consultants and other concerned personnel in making decisions as to suitability of this technique for use by paraprofessional personnel with residents of homes for the aged.

The present study was conducted on a sample of seventy-two residents of the Society of St. Johnland, Kings Park, New York, a member home of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, Inc. Characteristics of the heterogeneous populations served by the Federation's member homes were represented in the sample as follows: size of the sample population; age ranges, sex ratio, length of residence, religion, educational and occupational backgrounds, and levels of need for care.

The SHARE sample was automatically subdivided into an experimental group and a control group, by a systematic sampling procedure. The experimental group attended a series of remotivation sessions, the control group did not attend, all other services and activities offered by the Home remained constant during the twenty-one week interval in which Project SHARE was conducted.

Four hypotheses were tested: (1) three standardized indices of a five-index, "post-test only" interview schedule were used to test a hypothesis that residents exposed to the technique obtain better scores on measures of socialization, mental status and morale than those not exposed to the technique; (2) an unobtrusive measure was used to test a hypothesis that, over time, attenders of remotivation sessions show measurable improvement in behaviors with each other and with a remotivation technician; (3) an unobtrusive measure was used to test a hypothesis that, over time, attenders engage in measurably higher levels of participation in a home's regular recreation program than those who have not been exposed to the technique; and (4) an unobtrusive measure was used to test a hypothesis, that, over time, those exposed to the technique engage in measurably higher levels of functioning in activities of daily living than those not exposed to the technique.

The first three hypotheses were supported at the .01 level of confidence, the fourth hypothesis was supported at the .05 level.

It was concluded from findings of Project SHARE that the Smith five-step remotivation technique appears to be suitable for use by paraprofessional personnel with residents of homes for the aged. However, the findings of a specially designed interview schedule referred to as GES (Group Evaluation of SHARE) indicated that some modifications and adaptations of the technique would probably enhance its suitability for use with residents of homes for the aged.

Recommendations for research to further explore suitable use of the technique with aged individuals and groups included: (1) obtaining larger, randomly selected samples in a variety of institutional and community-based service settings; (2) use of aged cohorts as trained remotivators, particularly with isolated individuals on a one-to-one basis; (3) differential topic analysis, as a step toward adapting the technique in accord with special needs and interests of aged persons with differing cultural, economic, ethnic, religious, educational and occupational backgrounds. Order No. 73-25,154, 304 pages.

REENGAGEMENT AND THE COMMUNICATION OF CONTROL INFORMATION IN AN ASSOCIATION OF AGED VOLUNTEERS

Richard Linn BARTON, Ph.D.
University of Oregon, 1972

Adviser: Carl W. Carmichael

This study is concerned with the effects of certain communication variables on the well-being of retired persons. The suggestion in recent literature in the field of Gerontology is that increased social interaction is beneficial for the aged. Similarly, organization research suggests that shared influence by all members of an organization is important to the members' sense of satisfaction in that setting. Both of these theoretical points are here investigated in a voluntary organizational setting for the retired. In this setting, the members are, ostensibly, provided the opportunity to replace occupational roles that have been lost as a result of retirement. That is, they have the opportunity to "reengage" with society. A pilot organization, representing a growing nationwide network of federally funded voluntary associations for the aged, was the focus of this field study.

The importance of the communication of influence in the form of "control information," to and from the retired aged in a voluntary setting is analyzed. Eight hypotheses are tested. The relationships among six independent variables and five criterion variables are considered. The field study includes the three research methodologies of interviews, archival investigation, and direct observation of organizational processes. Ninety-four members of an organization that provides volunteer opportunities for the aged in a metropolitan community were selected as a dense sample from a total membership population of 228.

Results indicate that retired volunteers in this organizational setting are typically placed low in the organizational structure. The respondents perceived that little opportunity to communicate influence to supervisors was available to them. They believed that they received a significantly greater amount of influence from positions above their own than from those equal to or below them. The volunteers expressed greatest satisfaction with those positions in which they were sources of control information (influence), even though these communications were directed to those who were equal to or below their own positions. The members interviewed felt that they received more control information than general information while volunteering. Face to face interaction was the most frequent mode of communicating for the sample, with telephone and written communications following in that order.

The results suggest that the voluntary association studied provides little opportunity for its retired members to communicate control information. They are most often receivers of such information from high levels in the organization. This perception, coupled with the retired person's ambiguous role since his retirement, may negatively effect his attempts to re-

engage with society. Greater member satisfaction in organizations of this kind could be achieved by enabling members at all levels to communicate more control information. In this way, no specific organizational level would lose influence, but the retired aged volunteer's increased satisfaction with the organization, derived from communicating greater control, could facilitate reengagement. Order No. 73-7861, 175 pages.

ROLE-LOSS, POWERLESSNESS, AND DEPRESSION AMONG OLDER MEN AND WOMEN

Alan C. BECKMAN, Ph.D.
Case Western Reserve University, 1972

The major purpose of this study was to explore the relationship of role-loss, powerlessness, and depression in a sample of older men and women. The variables were selected for the study as a result of an analysis of the sociological and psychological theories of suicide, a behavioral phenomena thought by psychologists to be related to depression. This analysis, along with an analysis of suicide statistics for older men and women led to the formulation of a composite sociological and psychological theory of suicide and to the derivation of the study questions.

From the theoretical analysis, it was expected that in a sample of older men and women role-loss, powerlessness, and depression would be positively associated. There was an expectation that powerlessness would act as an intervening variable between role-loss and depression. The specific questions the study addressed were: 1. Is there a significant correlation between role-loss scores and depression scores? 2. Is there a significant correlation between role-loss scores and powerless scores? 3. Is there a significant correlation between powerlessness scores and depression scores?

There were a series of sub-questions concerning the association of these variables for males and females.

Three instruments were used in this study. A modified form of Rosow's role-loss index was used to measure the degree of role-loss. Rosow assumed that role-loss was an indicator of loss of social integration. Dean's Powerlessness Scale was used to measure the degree of perceived powerlessness. Beck's Depression Inventory was selected to measure the degree of depression. Additional questions were asked to obtain demographic data on the sample.

Data was collected in individual interviews with 167 older persons who were members of the Cudell Senior Center. Data was obtained from 58 males and 109 females. Subsequent analysis indicated that this was a non-depressed sample of physically active, socially active, working class older men and women.

Although there was a significant relationship between degree of role-loss and degree of depression, the relationship between role-loss and powerlessness was not statistically significant, but it was in the expected direction. It was found that there was a significant relationship between powerlessness and depression for females, there was, however, no significant relationship between these two variables for males. In fact, the relationship between these two variables for males was in the opposite direction. The findings did not support the composite theory that had been formulated.

The findings support the position that there is a relationship between social factors and depression. This relationship, however, may be specific to older men and women.

The concluding section of the study discusses the implication of the findings for social welfare planning and services.

Order No. 73-16,112, 181 pages.

THE IMPACT OF ACHIEVEMENT ON THE SELF-CONCEPT IN MIDDLE- AND OLDER-AGED ADULTS

Linda Marshall BREYTSPRAAK, Ph.D
Duke University, 1973

Supervisor: George L. Maddox

Much of the gerontological literature has argued that the assessment of life-time goals and accomplishments becomes an increasingly salient activity in late middle age as motivations to continue achieving begin to wane. The occurrence of this assessment process is presumed to be integrally related to the concept of self in these years, and the purpose of this research was to shed further light on the nature of this interrelationship.

Although it was recognized that there is no unitary notion of self-concept among sociologists and psychologists, certain commitments were made to viewing it as containing both a cognitive-normative component--pertaining to the individual's sense of distance between what he actually is and would ideally like to be--and an affective component--having to do with the the affect or sense of disturbance associated with this distance. Two indicators were used to measure these components: an actual-ideal discrepancy measure, based on Osgood's semantic differential technique, and the Bradburn and Caplovitz Affect Balance Scale. A further purpose of the research was to assess the utility of such a two-fold notion of self-concept.

In a sample of 501 white men and women considered representative of the "middle mass" of residents between ages forty-six and seventy-one in Durham, North Carolina, the research adopted a two-fold strategy. First, two basic path models were developed which conceptualized the predicted relationships between a number of variables relating to probable factors taken into consideration by the person in assessing his accomplishments and each of the two measures of self-concept. The purpose of this was to determine which aspects of the achievement assessment process are most useful in explaining each of the components: the cognitive-normative and the affective. Second, the two dimensions of self-concept were examined as a single entity by constructing four self-concept types obtained by cross-classifying high and low scores on the actual-ideal discrepancy score (cognitive-normative component) and the Affect Balance Score (affective component). The technique of stepwise multiple discriminant function analysis provided the means for determining whether variables in the achievement dimension could discriminate among the four types.

Analysis indicated that, in general, the actual-ideal discrepancy and the affect level were best accounted for by different patterns of variables. A large discrepancy between actual and ideal selves was best explained by a high level of education, lower incomes, lower perceived health, and an external locus of control. Higher levels of education, health perceived as good, and higher levels of social participation proved to be important resources for the individual in bringing about positive affect. For females high positive affect was also associated with older age and a perception of time as very scarce.

Analysis of the four self-concept types provided a more comprehensive picture. Persons with a high actual-ideal discrepancy and positive affect were found to have high achievement values, high educational attainments, and low occupational mobility. Apparently their strong positive affect was associated with having a fund of resources--particularly health and social involvements--to draw on for possible future attainments. Those with a high discrepancy and negative affect were also strongly achievement-oriented and had experienced relatively high occupational mobility, but their resources for resolving the discrepancy could be interpreted as poor--an external locus of control, fewer social involvements, and poorer health. Those with a low discrepancy and positive affect were characterized as having lower aspirations and attainments, but also an extremely strong set of resources--excellent health, a strong internal locus of control, and more social involvements. Those who had a low actual-ideal discrepancy associated with negative affect had extremely low aspirations and attainments and a very poor set of resources for maintaining equilibrium.

It is suggested that the usefulness of the four self-concept types for predicting successful and unsuccessful aging by explored in further research. Order No. 74-10,729, 223 pages.

THE ELDERLY WIDOWED AND THEIR PATTERNS OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AND DISENGAGEMENT

Arnold Smith BROWN, Ph.D.
University of Montana, 1972

Director: Gordon Brender

The goal of this study has been to analyze disengagement among elderly persons. How it occurs, what its causes are, and what effects it has on the attitudes of elderly persons, have been the specific concerns which have been dealt with. Three basic hypotheses concerning these issues provided the basis for the investigation. It was hypothesized, first, that disengagement would more typically consist of a series of abrupt occurrences than a gradual process. Second, it was hypothesized that the greatest amount of disengagement would be associated with the loss of spouse. Third, it was hypothesized that disengagement would be associated with dissatisfaction with life and lack of morale. Interviews with 263 persons 55 years old and older and living in the metropolitan area of Missoula, Montana provided the data for the study.

Broad variation in the rates of disengagement and the fact that the number of social contacts had increased rather than decreased for many clearly showed that disengagement is typically neither gradual, inevitable, nor irreversible. That it was found to occur in the lives of persons experiencing socially disruptive events indicates that it does not progress gradually with age but typically happens abruptly as a result of those disruptive events. The increased frequency of disruptive events with number of years lived, not the aging process itself, makes it more likely that the older the person is the fewer social contacts he will have. It was found that the effect of the loss of spouse on disengagement remained when other major causal variables--age, incapacity, income, and retirement--were controlled. It was, therefore, concluded that the loss of spouse is a major cause of disengagement. In relating disengagement to satisfaction it was found that the elderly tend to substitute one kind of social relationship for another when the latter becomes less than satisfying, but to hold onto immediate family relationships even when they are not totally satisfying. With respect to general morale, a negative correlation was found between it and disengagement for the sample as a whole, indicating a tendency for the elderly who have disengaged to have low morale. It was found that the negative correlation between these two variables prevailed and became stronger in all cases when other variables affecting morale were controlled.

In general, it was concluded that indeed most elderly persons neither prefer disengagement nor are satisfied with it.

Order No. 73-15,743, 184 pages.

AN ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES OF GRADUATE REHABILITATION COUNSELING STUDENTS AND GERONTOLOGY TRAINEES CONCERNING GERONTOLOGY AND OLDER PEOPLE

Geral Dene Marr BURDMAN, Ph.D.
University of Oregon, 1973

Adviser: Richard G. Schlaadt

The purpose of the study was to examine and analyze the attitudes, opinions about, and interests in gerontology and older people held by rehabilitation counseling graduate students and gerontology graduate trainees throughout the continental United States. The following general questions were investigated:

1) Do rehabilitation counseling graduate students have any expressed interest in the field of gerontology?

2) Do gerontology graduate student trainees have any expressed interest in rehabilitation counseling?

3) Do rehabilitation counseling students perceive a need for the inclusion of curricular offerings regarding gerontology and working with older people in their programs?

4) Do gerontology trainees perceive a need for the inclusion of rehabilitation counseling offerings in their curriculum?

5) What are the attitudes of the rehabilitation counseling students and the gerontology trainees concerning the elderly?

6) Do differences exist between the attitudes concerning the elderly on the part of those rehabilitation counseling students who have had exposure to gerontology training as compared with those who have not?

7) Do differences exist between the attitudes concerning the elderly of the rehabilitation counseling students and the gerontology trainees?

8) Do differences exist between the attitudes of the rehabilitation counseling students and the gerontology trainees concerning the concepts of: (a) old person, (b) average person, and (c) sick person?

9) What inferences can be made regarding cross-curricular course offerings in rehabilitation counseling and gerontology?

A survey and attitudinal measurement instrument was utilized which included: (1) general background and demographic information and information regarding training level, course work completed, and exposure to gerontological and rehabilitation counseling concepts; (2) a semantic differential attitudinal measure of the concepts old person, average person, and sick person; and (3) information regarding interest in cross-curricular and interdisciplinary approaches. A stratified proportional sample, consisting of 250 subjects, of the population of rehabilitation counseling graduate students and gerontology graduate trainees enrolled during the 1972-73 academic year in university training programs throughout the United States was invited to participate in the study. The total response was 86 percent.

The analysis of the data related to expressed interests and opinions was made by calculating percentages and applying standard statistical measures. Comparisons were made between the strata by utilizing Chi-square analysis at the .05 level of significance. The attitudinal data was dealt with by calculating the attitude scores of the concepts old person, average person, and sick person. An analysis of variance with a priori planned comparisons was utilized to determine whether any differences existed between the strata at the .05 level of significance.

The following conclusions were made by analyzing the results in relation to the areas investigated:

1) The vast majority of the rehabilitation counseling students and gerontology trainees had never, or only within the past four years, heard of each other's discipline.

2) Very little cross-curricular coursework was evidenced.

3) Despite the lack of cross-disciplinary exposure and knowledge, the majority of the subjects felt that either a moderate or a strong relationship existed between gerontology and rehabilitation counseling.

4) All of the subjects expressed considerable interest in specializing in the counseling of the elderly; however, the gerontology trainees expressed significantly more interest in this career choice than did the rehabilitation counseling students.

5) An interest in and need for cross-curricular education was clearly manifested.

6) All of the subjects regarded the concept sick person significantly more negatively than either the concept average or old person. There were no significant differences between the concepts average and old person except in the group of rehabilitation counseling students who may have been exposed to gerontology programs. They regarded the concept old person sig-

nificantly more negatively than the concept average person.

Recommendations were made giving emphasis to cross-disciplinary studies. Order No. 73-28,584, 108 pages.

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF TELEVISION IN THE LIVES OF AN ELDERLY POPULATION

Richard Harding DAVIS, Ph.D.
University of Southern California, 1972

Chairman: Professor Smith

Little is known about the television audience behavior of older viewers, even though the elderly continue to increase both in numbers and importance in our society. This study investigated the television audience behavior of a selected elderly urban population. An examination was made of several environmental and personal variables in the lives of the subject population as they relate to television viewing behavior. The investigation was extended by comparing television audience behavior of the urban population with that of a secondary sample of suburban elderly. From the descriptive study of the various audience behaviors of the older subjects, implications for programming were drawn.

The study sought answers to three questions: (1) Of what influence on television viewing by an older audience are the demographic variables of age, sex and race? (2) Of what influence on television viewing by an older audience are the biographic variables of marital status, work status, mobility, health and income? (3) Of what influence on television viewing by an older audience are the sociologic variables of living arrangements, individual interpersonal relationships and family and friends, and the language spoken?

Answers were sought by investigating three sets of television audience behaviors as they reflect the stated variables: (a) subject viewing time and viewing patterns, (b) subject evaluation of the functions of television, and (c) subject evaluation of programming and program content.

Three hundred elderly urban residents and 174 elderly suburban residents were surveyed. The age span of the population was from 55 to 80+ years. In-depth interviews were administered to the larger urban sample, while the suburban sample was given a self-administered questionnaire. Responses were coded and quantified and cross-tabulations of the stated variables and the audience behaviors were provided through computer analysis.

The data indicated that the biographic variables have the least influence on the audience behavior of the elderly sample, while the demographic and sociologic variables appear to be most influential on audience behavior.

It is concluded that:

(1) Television viewing is perceived by the elderly audience as an important and necessary experience providing positive benefits; however, the recognition of importance and the benefits wane as the viewer ages. The most effective programming for this audience should be directed to the "young elderly" and should be designed to provide them with information relative to their needs in their new roles as retired persons.

(2) Perception of the television experience is influenced by the individual differences of elderly viewers as well as by the common property of age. Program content and format should be diversified to reach several target audiences within the larger elderly population. Decisions about program length, scheduling, and program type may be guided by a consideration of the limitations age places on the intended audience.

(3) The relationship structure between elderly viewers and other people is influential in determining the importance of television in their lives. Television viewing may function as a compensating mechanism for many older people who are often cut off from meaningful relationships. The personalities chosen to communicate with this audience should recognize and capitalize on the importance of the roles they play as substitutes for real-life other people.

(4) Socio-economic differences in the broad sample of older viewers are not influential in most areas of television audience behavior, but they are expressed in some attitudes and opinions about the television experience. These attitude differences seem to reflect social class and educational level; nevertheless, similarities in the larger elderly audience are greater than dissimilarities. This indicates that most decisions made about programming for the elderly can be based on the level of homogeneity shared by the elderly. When the goal is to influence attitudes, attention should be paid to the socio-economic and "class" differences.

Order No. 73-14,395, 311 pages.

SELECTED FACTORS INFLUENCING RETIREE PARTICIPATION IN ADULT EDUCATION ACTIVITIES IN DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

Jerry Brown DRUM, Ed.D.
The University of Alabama, 1973

The purpose of this study was to ascertain the influence that selected factors had on the participation of retirees in post-retirement education sponsored by a community junior college in Duval County, Florida. Factors in the study included the areas of personal statistics, retirement information, leisure time activities and interest, level of and attitude toward education, and awareness of and interest in adult education. The study was designed to provide pertinent information to institutions and agencies that are involved in providing for the educational needs of retirees.

The one hundred subjects included in the study were retirees residing in Duval County, Florida, and were selected by the use of a random sample number table. Fifty of the one hundred subjects were engaged in post-retirement educational activities while the remaining fifty subjects were non-participants in educational activities.

The data utilized in the study were collected by means of the interview. The data obtained from the interviews are compiled and expressed in terms of frequency and percentage. An analysis of the data was made to determine the effect various factors had on the subjects' participation in post-retirement educational activities. The results of the analysis were presented through the use of tables and discussion.

From the data analysis certain findings were made regarding the effect various factors had on the subjects' participation in post-retirement educational activities. The subjects most often engaged in educational activities were female and presently unmarried. The participating subjects had fewer children, were younger in chronological age, and indicated their present housing to be more adequate than the non-participants. It was further found that a majority of the participants perceived the condition of their health, hearing, and condition of mobility as excellent or good.

A greater percentage of the participating subjects had been retired for a shorter period of time and appeared to have a better attitude toward retirement than the non-participant.

The large percentage of respondents who expressed having a good attitude concerning their spare time activities was also found to be participants in adult education activities. Although the one hundred respondents reported having access to a television receiver, the participating respondents were found to actually view television on a much less basis than the non-participants. However, the frequency of reading a newspaper was just the reverse with the participants being the most frequent readers. Subjects included in the study who were engaged in adult education activities were also found to be more frequently involved in social and senior citizens' activities.

The formal education level attained by the subjects engaged in adult education activities was found to be significantly higher than the level attained by the non-participants. The results of the study also show that the majority of the subjects presently involved in adult education activities indicated this

type of activity was very important to them.

Transportation was the reason given most frequently for future non-participation by the participants; a lack of interest was the reason given by a majority of the non-participants.

Subjects in both groups preferred workshops as a method of instruction. Other methods of instruction which were indicated in their order of preference are study groups, discussion, and lecture. Both groups chose morning as the most preferred time of day for educational activities followed by the choices of afternoon and evening. Order No. 74-9346, 104 pages.

COMMUNITY PLANNING FOR THE ELDERLY FROM AN ORGANIZATIONAL, POLITICAL, AND INTERACTIONIST PERSPECTIVE

Carroll Lynn ESTES, Ph.D.
University of California, San Diego, 1972

Co-Chairmen: Professor Joseph R. Gusfield
Professor Randall Collins

The research reported here seeks to explore the relationship between the culture of professionals and others involved in planning for the aging and the elderly themselves. Three major topics are addressed: 1) characteristics of organizations and individuals involved in planning; 2) processes and general activities of planning with relationship to perspectives of the elderly; and 3) contributions of class, status, and power interests in explaining planning activities.

Two years of field work were spent in observing the organizations which claim to deal specifically with problems of the elderly. Interviews with officers, staff and members of the organizations were utilized. An extensive analysis was completed on the available minutes of all past organization and committee meetings to obtain information on their historical background and insight into issues considered. Standard statistical methods and theories of planning, organization, interorganization, and conflict were employed in the analyses. The major research questions and findings follow.

1) Do administrators and members of planning organizations exclude the elderly while determining planning outcomes? Do aging-specific organizations (those serving only the elderly) show more interest in planning for the aged than do organizations serving mixed age groups?

Planning outcomes are determined by those who direct and participate as members in planning organizations, fairly systematically excluding the elderly who are alleged to benefit from the planning.

Aging-specific organizations have greater interest in local planning than organizations serving mixed age groups. Their members hold the multiple memberships in planning organizations and lead in holding positions in aging-related programs and activities.

2) Are planning activities limited by conflict with other planning organizations? by organizational structure?

Activities of each organization are influenced by what the others are doing. Inability to agree on any division of tasks or functions contributes to conflict. It is difficult to find enough functions for all the planning organizations. Each organization seeks to survive, maintain and enhance its position in this field.

The federated, equal-partner, non-hierarchical character of the planning groups mitigates against decisive action.

3) Is planning influenced by the respective domains of organizations represented in the planning groups? by the employment of a sophisticated technology? by the use of scientific knowledge on aging?

Problems of member organizations may be more important than individual members' ideas in planning outcomes. "Organizations enter voluntarily into concerted decision making processes only under those circumstances that are conducive to a preservation or expansion of their respective domain."[1]

The "technology" employed involves "successive limited comparison" based on current ways of doing things rather than a rational consideration of the best approach to problems. Existing scientific research is not utilized, nor are personnel who might conduct new research or analyze relevant findings of past research.

4) Do aging-specific organizations vary as to power status and economic resources? Is planning hampered by status and/or power conflicts?

Some members representing aging-specific organizations are clearly more powerful than others and are likely to be most prestigious and represent organizations heavily involved in a network of interorganizational relations.

Because the task of planning is relatively undefined, status and power struggles develop to a greater extent than would be possible if planning technology were specific and routinized.

5) Do interest conflicts affect planning as to types of problems acted upon, and by implication potential recipients?

Conflicts affect planning proposed for the elderly in types of services for which support is sought, and individuals considered as deserving recipients of services planned.

6) Is planning characterized by the rational, processural or incrementalist approach?

Planning essentially fits the incrementalist model characterized by minor change, a short term perspective and political contest.

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1. Warren, Truth, Love and Social Change (Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1970), p. 200.

Order No. 73-8909, 316 pages.

PROJECT SPECIAL GRANDPARENTS: EFFECTS OF INTERACTION OF FIRST GRADE BOYS AND OLDER WOMEN IN A SCHOOL SETTING

Marjorie Muzzey FERRARI, Ph.D.
Case Western Reserve University, 1973

The purpose of this study was to determine whether a grandparent-child interaction in a school setting could produce certain positive effects in both the children and the older persons.

Ten women over sixty with low incomes acted as Special Grandmothers to twenty first grade boys with school adjustment problems. For twenty weeks the Grandmothers worked with two boys on a one-to-one basis for a total of about forty hours. Ten women with qualifications similar to those of the Grandmothers composed the control group and twenty first grade boys who were not in the project served as child controls. All participants were Black residents of the Hough Neighborhood of Cleveland, Ohio.

Pre and posttests for the children included Metropolitan Readiness Tests, Form A; Teacher Rating Scale for Pupil Adjustment; and Thomas Self-Concept Values Test. Individual pre and post interviews with the adults were based on an instrument used by Merrill-Palmer Institute which included Life Adjustment, Attitudes toward Self and Young Children, and Self-Concept. Qualitative observations and verbatim comments by both groups of subjects were recorded.

For the children, correleted t tests for difference between the means of paired observations were used to determine initial comparability of the experimental pairs with their controls. Analysis of covariance with the pretest scores as a covariate was used to test the null hypothesis pertaining to each of the obtained child measures. Initial comparability of the Grandmothers with their controls was determined by using a Chi-square test with all demographic data. The Mann-Whitney U was used to test the null regarding group differences for Life Adjustment. Analysis of covariance with the pretest scores as a covariate was used to test the null pertaining to attitudes toward self and children as well as an Old Age Ratio. The .05 level of significance was set as minimal for acceptance.

Results for the children showed no significant differences between the two groups of any of the tests. Observations and remarks by the boys seemed to indicate that the program had positive effects. Results for the adults showed difference in one area: responses to Attitude toward Self as measured by analysis of covariance. Anecdotal records gave evidence that Project Special Grandparents had had a positive impact on the lives of the women.

Limitations were seen in the short duration of the program, the size of the groups studied, and the tests chosen to measure both sets of subjects. Despite meager statistical significance, it was inferred from the qualitative data that further investigation of Special Grandparent Programs in schools should be encouraged. Order No. 74-2512, 137 pages.

THE AGED CONSUMER: SOCIALIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF THE AGED INTO SERVICING SOCIAL STRUCTURES

Karen Lynch FREDERICK, Ph.D.
University of Pennsylvania, 1973

Supervisor: Otto Pollak

The problem of integrating the aged into social structures which provide services and the problem of socializing them to roles through which services are obtained are examined in this study of aged women residents living alone in an age-segregated apartment building. It is hypothesized that the stronger the integration of the individual into the social structure of the age-concentrated housing environment the more likely the individual performs the role of consumer or user of services through interaction with other residents as servicers and the more likely he will choose them in future situations. This is proposed as a subcultural theory of the use of services. A second hypothesis contends that patterns of obtaining services are continued from middle age: the stronger the integration of the individual into the social structures of lifelong duration, particularly the family, the more likely the individual performs the user role through interaction with these lifelong primary role partners and the more likely he is to choose them as servicers in the future. A third hypothesis contends that mere physical proximity determines selection of servicers: the weaker the integration of the individual into the social structure of the family or an alternative primary social structure, the more likely he will perform the user role through interaction with other residents as servicers and the more likely he will choose them as future servicers, based on physical proximity alone.

Ten instrumental services for which the designation of servicer is not clearly institutionalized are examined including advice on weight and nutrition, financial emergencies, grocery shopping while ill, hairdressing, home care while ill, housecleaning, medical emergencies, personal problems, red tape, and transportation to doctors' appointments. Identified patterns of relationships with servicers include predominant reliance on family members, friends, formal servicers, neighbors, or oneself for present and future services; increasing reliance on formal servicers or primary group members as servicers in the future; the selection of a variety of segmental servicers, termed multiple servicers; and uncertainty about choice of servicers.

A sample of forty women residents living alone were interviewed and participant observation was carried out over a three-month period. Data are presented as case descriptions of types of service relationships, observed events, and associations among variables.

The subcultural theory of the use of servicers and the environmental docility hypothesis are not supported; the continuity theory is supported. Although these residents have developed a social structure, engaged in frequent interaction with neighbors, formed friendships, and participated in social activities, clubs, and classes, there is little indication that the social structure of residents functions to provide assistance or socialize residents to provide neighborly assistance. The residents are linked to families, especially to daughters who live nearby. Those without children and functional substitutes for kin are unlikely to turn to other primary group members such as friends, but use formal servicers if it has been a lifelong pattern. Only one woman frequently to neighbors. Even her case does not support the environmental docility hypothesis since she is integrated into the social structure of residents. These findings suggest that the relationship of the individual to family is more important than needs, relationships to aged peers, or residential setting in determining how requirements for instrumental services are met. This pattern is qualified in that individuals of higher social class standing are more likely to use formal servicers, probably because this is a lifelong pattern; in the absence of relatives living nearby, women turn more often to formal servicers or manage by themselves; those in poorer health are more likely to turn to family members for services. Order No. 74-2412, 251 pages.

INTERVIEWER EFFECTS IN A SOCIAL INDICATORS SURVEY OF THE AGED

Carl Bernard FREITAG, Ph.D.
University of Georgia, 1972

Supervisor: John R. Barry

Differential net interviewer effects were measured in a statewide social indicators survey of 895 aged people. Fifty-four interviewers, composed of College faculty members, graduate and undergraduate students and members of a senior citizens organization conducted the survey in a 29 county area in the State of Georgia. Attitudes toward the aged were measured by a Semantic Differential (SD) administered to each interviewer. Three dimensions of Instrumental-Ineffective, Autonomous-Dependent and Personal Acceptability-Unacceptability were used along with demographic information to identify interviewers with contrasting characteristics. Life Satisfaction Indicators (LSI) and number of Not Ascertained (NA) responses, were taken from the survey results to serve as criterion measures to test the effects of age, sex, race, faculty-student status, intrusiveness, retired status and the measures of favorable or unfavorable attitudes toward the aged. When LSI rating was the dependent variable, interviewer intrusiveness was a significant factor. When the number of NA responses was the dependent variable the three dimensions of the SD, interviewer race and retired status were significant factors in producing interviewer bias. It was concluded that the number of NA responses was more sensitive to interviewer differences than LSI scores. It was recommended that aged interviewers should interview aged people and if a maximum degree of rapport is desired, interviewers should possess favorable attitudes toward the aged.

Order No. 73-5694, 172 pages.

CREATIVE USE OF THE AGING IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Kathleen Alice HAGERTY, Ed.D.
Wayne State University, 1973

Adviser: August Kerber

This study focused on the hypothesis that there is a rich and untapped potential inherent in aging citizens which could be used to great advantage in the educational process today. The writer attempted to show that older and retired men and women find meaning and satisfaction in being an active part of regular school programs and young students benefit by planned meetings with members of the senior generation. The

need exists in contemporary society to bridge the "generation gap," particularly between the two significant minority groups – the aging and the very young. This could be done within an educational setting, in an indirect yet meaningful manner. The aura of respect and esteem which was accorded the old people of past generations might be recaptured through creative measures by school personnel.

The review of literature showed evidence of the sad condition of aging in our society. Older humans have a psychological need to be wanted and of use, particularly after years of productivity in a world of work.[1] The aging are often downgraded to the extent that they soon lack self-esteem, tend to become incompetent and are made to feel that they don't belong. There is a mutual distrust, resentment, or even animosity between the two contrasted age groups of western civilization, senior citizens and youth.[2]

The writer felt that education and society would benefit if innovative steps were taken to enable qualified aging citizens to help the young in traditional daytime settings or senior peers in community school activities. Capable retirees could visit various classrooms to talk about their specialized fields of past work, serve as individual counselors to problem students, act as extra-curricular club sponsors, and participate in other constructive roles to enhance the educational process.

In order to test the hypothesis, the investigator conducted a survey among junior high school students to determine how teens felt about the aging process in general and retirement years in particular. A program followed where aging citizens were invited to visit certain classes and talk about past work, experiences, etc. A follow-up survey was made among teens in the experimental group classes to determine if there had been any attitude change toward aging persons. Results showed that the students who had seen and heard qualified, interesting retirees expressed more positive views toward the older generation than members of the control group who had not met aging citizens through school programs. Another project was planned whereby students in the experimental group visited older relatives, friends, and neighbors and heard stories of past history as seen first-hand. These encounters proved worthwhile as related in reports brought back to classes by the young interviewers.

Results of this study showed that retired Americans have a significant contribution to make in areas of improving virtually all aspects of life and particularly, by helping youngsters through direct participation in the educational process.

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1. Clark Tibbitts and Wilma Donahue, ed., Social and Psychological Aspects of Aging (New York City: Columbia University Press, 1962), pp. 413-415.

2. Melville Jacobs, Ph.D., Patterns in Cultural Anthropology (Homewood, Illinois: The Dorsey Press, 1964), 178.

Order No. 74-11,105, 128 pages.

THE PREDICTION OF RETIREMENT ADJUSTMENT

Thomas Leigh HEFLIN, Ph.D.
University of Oregon, 1972

Adviser: Paul Swadener

Retirement has become an institution that affects every older employee. However, many retired individuals need assistance in adjusting to a comparatively new set of life roles. Many factors related to retirement adjustment and many types of experiences occurring after retirement may influence this adjustment. The primary focus of this study was to develop measures that could be used as predictors of retirement adjustment, and at the same time to develop a measure of retirement adjustment within the constraints of previous definitions of the phenomenon; this would make it possible to test the relationship between the possible predictors and retirement adjustment. A major objective was to determine whether preretirement data could be used to predict retirement experiences.

This was the first time as far as could be determined that a study used preretirement data to predict adjustment in retirement. The research design incorporated the following features: (1) the preretirement data were collected by depth interviews with 234 older employees selected on a random basis from a total of eight industrial firms, and (2) three years later a follow-up questionnaire designed to measure retirement adjustment was mailed to those employees interviewed earlier who had subsequently retired. In total, 123 usable retiree responses were returned which, when combined with the preretirement data, were used in the research analysis.

The research first involved the application of a mathematical technique known as factor analysis to portions of the data to develop valid measures of three elements: life satisfaction, potential adjustment, and retirement adjustment. These results indicated that it is possible to combine questions that measure face validity of certain phenomena into measures that have content validity.

The second stage of the research was the testing of hypotheses about certain intervening situational variables that might have an effect upon the prediction of retirement adjustment. Testing at the .01 level of significance, it was found that the retirement adjustment scores were larger for those subjects who had retired voluntarily, who received as much income in retirement as they had expected, and whose health remained the same or improved since retirement.

In the third stage, correlation analyses showed that, at the .001 level of significance, the measures of stereotypes and potential adjustment correlated significantly with the retirement adjustment score, with correlations of .31 and .34 respectively.

Partial correlation analyses were then done to eliminate the effects of any spurious correlation present. The results produced correlations that had very little difference, in that the potential adjustment measure correlation was reduced to .29 and the stereotypes correlation was reduced to .25, both still significant at the .001 and .01 levels respectively. This analysis, then, supports the predictive validity of both the stereotype and potential adjustment measures, with the potential adjustment measure statistically favored because of its higher correlation and resultant higher significance level.

In the final stage of the study, a stepwise regression analysis was used to identify variables other than potential adjustment which would be useful in explaining the retirement adjustment score.

The results indicated that in addition to a conceptual model, a mathematical model could also be developed, which was able to explain forty-one percent of the variation in the retirement adjustment scores and was significant at the .01 level. Besides potential adjustment, the following variables were found to be important in explaining retirement adjustment: (1) number of financial changes the subject expected upon retirement; (2) number of days the subject spent in the hospital the year preceding his interview; (3) the subject's feelings about retirement; and (4) economic satisfaction. Order No. 73-7901, 158 pages.

ASSESSING EDUCATORS' ATTITUDES TOWARD AGING BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER A TRAINING WORKSHOP

Fergus Hartley MANN, Ph.D.
The University of Michigan, 1972

Chairman: David Alan Peterson

The purpose of this study is to report the results of assessments of the attitudes toward aging of a group of Indiana primary, elementary and secondary school teachers before, at the midpoint and at the end of a four week intensive workshop on aging conducted under the auspices of the Department of Adult Education, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana. Currently held negative attitudes toward aging are discussed as well as faulty conceptual models of aging which lead to their perpetuation. Relationships between the concept of socialization, edu-

cation and the development of attitudes, are discussed.

At the beginning of the workshop a biographical information scale designed by the author was administered to the thirty-five participants, along with a modified version of the Fey Acceptance of Self and Other Scale, the Golde and Kogan Sentence Completion Scale and the Tuckman and Lorge Stereotypes of Aging Scale. At the midpoint of the program the Golde Kogan Scale and the Tuckman Lorge Scale were administered again. These two scales were given a third time at the end of the workshop in conjunction with a repetition of the Fey Scale.

The results of the first phase of tests were tabulated and used to provide a baseline for comparison with phase two and three tests results to show the changes that took place. The Golde-Kogan sentence completion test responses were judged by two independent judges for each portion. Their results were then resolved by a fifth judge. The resolved results were used.

A control group of another forty-four Indiana teachers assembled for two different workshops two weeks later were given the same tests given to the original study group. These results were tabulated in the same way and compared with both the Phase I and Phase III results from the study group.

No statistically significant differences were found between the response of the test group and the control group in Phase I, before the workshop started. No statistically significant differences were found in the responses of the test group at the beginning, at midpoint or at the end of the workshop period. It is therefore concluded that the attitudes of the participants in the workshop were no different from those who did not take part. No change in attitudes toward aging was found in participants as they went through the workshop or when they finished.

Further avenues of investigation are suggested in measuring the results over the three year period of the Ball State Project. The observation is offered that the chief value of the Workshop approach lies not in changing attitudes but in clarifying, concretizing, verbalizing and supporting previously existing attitudes as well as offering previously unavailable avenues of expression of such attitudes. Order No. 73-11,193, 144 pages.

CONTINUED LIVING AND DYING AS PROBLEMATICAL ASPECTS OF OLD AGE

Victor W. MARSHALL, Ph.D.
Princeton University, 1973

The implications for aging people of the fact of impending death are assessed, drawing on data gathered in a retirement community and a home for the aged. Principal emphasis is placed not on the effects of aging itself, but rather on the growing awareness on the part of the individual that his death draws nearer. Heightened awareness of finitude in this sense is seen as posing two related cognitive problems: the individual may seek to gain an understanding of death itself, and of his own dying, as appropriate. Attempts to solve these problems are viewed in terms of personal and social processes of the construction of reality.

Data were gathered from extensive interviews, participant observation, and use of documents from the two communities. Primary emphasis is given to the analysis of interview materials from a sample of 79 residents of the retirement community.

Awareness of finitude, considered as the number of years an individual estimates remain to him, is found to be related to not only age, but also to the individual's assessment of his health and age status in comparison with that of family and others in the community. In turn, those who become highly aware of finitude are more likely to develop legitimations or reasons which allow them to view death, and their own dying, as appropriate. The development of such legitimations is enhanced by interactional factors as well, and the type of legitimation depends to some extent on various situational factors of the individual, such as his age, health, and relationships with others.

In addition to legitimation of death, awareness of finitude is associated with an increase in the importance of reminiscence which serves the function of assisting the individual in developing a sense of his biography as one which has been appropriate. The relative effect of personal reminiscence and reminiscence with others, viewed as personal and social resources in the reconstruction of biography, is assessed. Both personal and social resources lead to styles of reminiscing which have diverse affects in terms of the individual's ability to view his life, as that draws to a close, as appropriate.

Preoccupation with legitimation of death and biography leads individuals to emphasize the past and its disappointments. Successful legitimation allows a return to a broader-ranging time perspective, although one characterized by an unhurried or relaxed style of planning.

The implications of awareness of impending death are than assessed in a contrast of the two communities, which are viewed as variously affecting the ways in which aging individuals view themselves as dying. In a setting such as the retirement community, residents develop and institutionalize shared meanings and ways of dealing with the vivid presence of death. This was much less the case in the home for the aged which was studied.

Finally, the relationship of this analysis is discussed in terms of its departure from the two prevailing paradigms within social gerontology, disengagement theory and activity theory. Order No. 73-18,768, 539 pages.

PRERETIREMENT EDUCATION: A FACTOR IN RETIREMENT ADJUSTMENT

Phyllis Ruth MILLER, Ph.D.
University of Maryland, 1973

Supervisor: Dr. George A. Male

This study was undertaken to ascertain the relationship between preretirement education and adjustment to retirement. A questionnaire was mailed to all retired Social Security Administration employees and a random sample was selected from those returned within a designated period. The research sample comprised 500 retirees. Two hundred and fifty of this number had participated in preretirement education programs and 250 had not participated.

The initial portion of the questionnaire contained questions relating to some of the variables that influence adjustment to retirement. In addition, two measuring devices were used: The Attitude Inventory and the Value Survey. Several evaluative questions were also included for retirees who had participated in a preretirement program.

Findings

The analysis of data indicated a relationship between education and retirement adjustment. While the two groups comprising the sample showed a commonality in social factors, they differed significantly in their adjustment to retirement. Based on these findings, the conclusion can be stated that preretirement education is a positive factor in retirement adjustment.

Implications

The implications arising from this study were discussed as they pertained to preretirement education as a form of adult education. Since it was shown that education for retirement does affect adjustment, it was suggested that educators assume the responsibility for leadership in the planning and implementation of educational programs that are relevant to the later years.

Recommendations for further research were also presented. Order No. 73-28,882, 195 pages.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FRIENDLY VISITOR PROGRAM AND THE EVALUATION OF ITS IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY-BASED ELDERLY

Sister Mary Anne MULLIGAN, Ed.D.
Columbia University, 1973

Sponsor: Ruth G. Bennett

The purpose of this study was to develop a friendly visitor program and to evaluate its impact on isolated, community-based aged people. Social isolation, social adjustment, cognitive awareness, and mental state were investigated to determine to what extent these variables would be affected by regularly scheduled friendly visitors. The general hypothesis was that friendly visits would have a positive effect on the overall adjustment of the aged person being visited. Four specific hypotheses were tested. They were that friendly visiting would (1) reduce social isolation, (2) improve social adjustment, (3) improve cognitive awareness, and (4) improve mental state

Interview schedules were administered to 24 isolated community residents, whose mean age was 77. A non-random sample consisting of an experimental group and a control group were visited in hour-long structured visits once every two weeks for a period of six months by one of five pairs of visitors. One pair visited the control group for pre- and post-testing only. The experimental visits, made only to the experimental group, were the ten visits between the pre- and post-testing visits. One follow-up visit was made to the survivors of the two groups six months after the major part of the study ended.

Eight indices used to investigate the impact of the visits on social isolation, social adjustment, cognitive awareness, and mental state were: (1) Adulthood Isolation Index; (2) Past Month Isolation Index; (3) Greeting Behavior Index; (4) Grooming Index; (5) Apartment Upkeep Index; (6) Mental Status Questionnaire; (7) Social Issues Index; and (8) Mental Status Schedule and Geriatric Supplement. Background data on age, sex, race, health, education, marital status, work history, and source of income were collected and used in analysis of data.

The major finding of the study was that of the follow-up visit. Six months after the program ended twice as many survivors of the experimental group were found as compared to the control group.

Findings showed that both groups remained socially isolated during the major part of the program. However, the findings on the follow-up visit to the experimental group showed an increase in social contacts.

Social adjustment, as exemplified by grooming and apartment upkeep, improved in the experimental group but showed some decline on the follow-up visit. The control group showed little change over six months and a marked negative change in grooming on the follow-up visit. Greeting behavior during the major portion of the study was, in general, a normal one. On the follow-up visit the greeting was less friendly for both groups.

Cognitive awareness improved slightly during the visiting period and remained stationary over the six months prior to the follow-up visit. The control group showed a steady decline in cognitive awareness over the entire study.

The mental state of the experimental group showed the greatest improvement during the middle of the program and then a slight decline towards the end of the visiting. The follow-up visit found some deterioration in the survivors of both groups.

The general conclusion was that the experimental introduction of friendly visiting brought about positive changes in the overall adjustments in favor of those visited.

Order No. 74-6410, 305 pages.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT TO HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY: A PANEL STUDY

Patricia McGovern NASH, Ph.D.
Columbia University, 1973

This is a study of the effect of changed housing on older people. The study examines the factors contributing to and the extent to which social adjustment of the elderly to age-segregated housing is possible. A questionnaire was administered to a panel of 342 elderly respondents, age 62 and over, prior to their move to the urban, low-cost, high-rise, age-segregated facilities for the physically independent elderly and again after they had resided in these facilities for a period of one year. The study focuses on changes in health, family relationships, friendship patterns and organizational participation over the year and how such changes subsequently contributed to changes in the morale of the elderly. Similar questionnaires were also administered to a control panel of 149 elderly who remained in the community. This study reflects not only the changes found among the residents of housing for the elderly, but also compares these changes to those which occurred among people who remained in the community.

On the whole, morale for both the experimental and control groups declined. However, the decline in morale was greater among the control group than it was among those who moved into the age-segregated housing. This stems in part from the fact that, in addition to satisfying the basic need for improved physical and social environment, housing for the elderly also provided for a greater sense of security. The old neighborhoods were rapidly deteriorating--physically and socially. While the control group reported a decreased sense of security and greater fear over the course of the year, the opposite was true for resident of age-segregated housing. Furthermore, management screening of applicants to housing for the elderly had resulted in the concentration of a disproportionate number of healthy older people. Consequently, over the course of the year, the residents were less likely to know someone who had died and were less likely than the controls to identify with the sick and dying.

Initial reports indicated that respondents were in better-than-average health. A year later, self-reported health declined noticeably. While part of this decline was confirmed by a reported reduction in the performance of self-maintaining activities, a substantial part was attributed to the inflated estimates made by respondents prior to the move and, subsequently, their more candid answers after they were securely entrenched in the buildings.

Frequency of contact with family did not change over the year. However, family relationships not only became far more visible in the age-segregated community but were a source of status among the elderly residents. Hence, those respondents who were relatively neglected by their children could not ignore the fact that their neighbors were regularly receiving visits and favors from their children. Consequently, the condition they had willingly accepted prior to the move was now no longer acceptable and this was reflected by a decline in morale.

The number of friends increased over the year. However, when the elderly focused predominantly on other tenants to fulfill their friendship needs, morale tended to decline. Conversely, those who maintained contact with people outside the building as their predominant source of friends were more likely to have high morale. In short, morale was highest when existing friendships were supplemented but not overshadowed by newly-formed building associations.

Participation in organizations away from home declined over the year. However, there was a relatively high degree of involvement in activities provided at the housing site.

The overriding theme emerging from housing for the elderly is the "leveling out" phenomena. Residents tended to become more like each other. While healthy respondents had higher morale than unhealthy ones, over the year morale declined more for the healthy than the unhealthy respondents. Those who had few or no friends initially were more likely to report increases in friends over the year while those who reported

many friends prior to the move were more likely to report a decline in the number of friends they had. Similarly, those who initially engaged in simple spare-time activities tended to move toward more complex ones, while the converse was true for those whose activities had been generally complex. "Leveling out" is considered the functional outcome of self-selection into housing for the elderly. Order No. 74-1503, 464 pages.

THE ATTITUDES OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN UTAH COUNTY, UTAH, TOWARD SOCIAL RECREATION ACCORDING TO SEX AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Jay Harvey NAYLOR, Ed.D.
University of Utah, 1973

Chairman: John L. Squires

THE PROBLEM

The general problem was to survey the attitudes of senior citizens in Utah County, Utah, toward their participation in social recreation activities. More specifically the attitudes were examined according to the sex and socio-economic class differences of the senior citizen participants.

PROCEDURES

The following procedures were used in this survey. Five of ten cities of Utah County, Utah, were randomly selected to be included in the survey. The population sample was selected from the senior citizen rolls of those communities. The sample ranged from 65 to 75 years of age. A questionnaire was prepared with the assistance of a board of experts. Following a time of pretesting and further revision, the questionnaire was administered personally in the homes of the population sample. It was therefore possible to study men, women, and socio-economic status and to compare their independent variables to the attitudes and extent of participation of the respondents, the dependent variables.

The information was key punched onto I.B.M. cards. One deck of cards was coded for frequency distribution (STAT 08). Another deck was programmed for correlation analysis, Pearson "r" (STAT 05). These programs were then run on I.B.M. computers. These and other findings were presented in the form of contingency tables and matrices which produced a coefficient of correlation for all of the variables. This information was used to answer the pertinent questions proposed in the survey.

CONCLUSIONS

The following are conclusions of this survey:

1. Attitudes toward social recreation were influenced to a certain degree by the socio-economic level of the senior citizen. Individuals lower on the socio-economic scale placed more importance on social activities than did those higher on the scale. It appeared therefore that attitudes were closely related to the opportunity for participation in social recreation activities.

2. Since most senior citizens who participated in social recreation activities in Utah County were in the higher socio-economic levels, it was concluded that most opportunity for participation existed with individuals higher on the socio-economic scale.

3. Apparently little difference existed between men and women and the way they perceived social recreation.

4. The relationship of sex and extent of participation was nonsignificant, and it is concluded that men and women participate or fail to participate in social activities for reasons other than their sex.

5. Social recreation activities played a big part in the lives of Utah County senior citizens and can do much to offset the loneliness felt by many senior citizens in Utah County.

6. Utah County senior citizens felt that their reasons were justifiable for not participating more than they did in social activities. In most cases, however, they indicated a desire to become more involved. Order No. 73-19,610, 123 pages.

ADJUSTMENT TO AGING: THE EFFECTS OF LIVING ALONE ON ACCESS TO AND UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES

David Busch OLIVER, Ph.D.
University of Missouri - Columbia, 1972

Supervisor: Dr. Daryl J. Hobbs

In an industrial society based on a money economy the "have-nots" have limited access to both consumer goods and private and public services. But more importantly, as the household of aged members dwindles from an intact husband-wife unit to a survivor, there is a loss of a meaningful social bond which could be expected to have important implications for subsequent social adjustment and interaction. After years of investing one's life in a marital relationship the survivor is forced into an almost anomic situation in which new definitions of reality must be constructed if the person is to adjust successfully. It is almost as if the older person is "born again" much as a divorcee who must reestablish social relations as an independent person. But the aged individual has less opportunity for returning to the way things were years ago. He must adapt to a survivor role at a time when limited resources and dependence on others is a fact of life. This research sets forth a "limited" theory to account for the adjustment behavior on the basis of the accessibility of health care services following the major role change in the life-cycle of the survivor.

The theory holds that when many older persons who live together--particularly husbands and wives--are forced into a survivor role which reduces opportunities for interaction in the household, adjustment will be complicated not only because social relationships have been altered, but also because certain other isolating factors contribute to definitions of situations which compound adjustment to the survivor role. Specifically, private and public services whose purpose is to aid persons in adjustment (e.g., health services) will be less accessible for older persons living alone than for the aged still living with their spouse or others. Thus the pattern of utilization of these services compounds and complicates adjustment for the aged household survivor.

A series of propositions and corollaries are presented from which substantive hypotheses are derived for the purpose of linking the general theory to a particular example. More specifically, the response to illness by an aged person living with his spouse is predicted to be significantly different than the response of a similar person living alone. Adjustment in a survivor role is hypothesized to be related to social isolation from health services which, in turn, alters the aged person's response to the utilization of these services which are crucial to survival in old age. The greater the isolation, the less the accessibility of health services, and thus the more complicated adjustment is likely to be.

Data was collected on health service utilization patterns in an urban community in southwestern Missouri. A total of 501 households were interviewed which yielded a sample of 135 "aged households" with a household head age 60 or greater. The analysis reported in this research is based on the response of the 135 household heads.

The findings lend support for the theory and provide additional information to existing theoretical paradigms and empirical studies in the fields of aging and medicine. With the potential utility of the theory being justified, the scaffolding has been constructed for further verification.

Order No. 73-7067, 143 pages.

RELATIVE EFFECTS OF "INTIMACY" UPON ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTION AND ADJUSTMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED AGED RESIDENTS

David Lee OSMAN, Ph.D.
The University of Michigan, 1973

Chairman: Charles F. Lehmann

A review of the literature suggested that environmental changes have been conducive to mortality, morbidity and the psychological well-being of the individual in the later years. The studies were composed of changes from community living to life in an institution, from one institutional setting to another, and from one community setting to another. It was suggested that the extent to which change was disruptive and destructive depended upon the relationship between the characteristics of the two environments and the personal characteristics of the individual.

The present study was concerned with the psychological well-being of both community and institutional residents who had relocated to one and the same setting. It was also concerned with whether specific social characteristics relative to the two groups were influential to adaptation following environmental change. The purpose of this study was to assess the quality and depth of interpersonal relations or "intimacy" of former institutionalized and non-institutionalized residents presently residing in a shelter care home environment. The intent was to explore (1) to what extent the quality and depth of interpersonal relations, resident adjustment, and environmental perception varied among residents who had been previously institutionalized and those who had not; and (2) to what extent the quality and depth of one or more interpersonal relationships or "intimacy" affected the residents' perception and adjustment to their present institutional setting.

It was hypothesized that the mean scores of "intimacy," "adjustment," and environmental perception would be significantly higher for the previously non-institutionalized residents than for the previously institutionalized. It was also hypothesized that regardless of previous residence, there would be a significant positive correlation between the scores of "intimacy" and the scores of "adjustment" and environmental perception.

The subjects in this study consisted of 42 previously institutionalized residents, and 42 previously non-institutionalized residents who had volunteered for the research project and had satisfied an established criteria. Each of the subjects was given the following quantitative measures: "intimacy" as measured by the Interpersonal Relations Questionnaire; "adjustment" as measured by the Philadelphia Geriatric Center (PGC) Morale Scale; environmental perception as measured by the Home for the Aged Description Questionnaire (HDQ).

Data obtained from this study demonstrated the following: (1) the previously non-institutionalized residents achieved higher levels of "intimacy" and "adjustment," than the previously institutionalized residents and perceived their environment as providing for a higher degree of "privacy," "resources and "integration"; (2) many of the noted differences between groups may have been related to a combined interaction effect of previous residence and present social status in the shelter care setting; (3) the oldest residents achieved the highest level of "intimacy," "adjustment" and environmental perception; (4) the environmental perception of "freedom" was most closely associated with age; (5) "intimacy" was closely related to "adjustment" and environmental perception by all the residents in the shelter care setting; and (6) "intimacy" was more closely associated with "adjustment" and "privacy" for the previously non-institutionalized residents.

The findings were discussed in terms of the social characteristics and previous environmental differences observed between the two research populations relative to environmental adaptation. Also, both the significance of "intimacy" as an essential variable relative to environmental change and its applicability to a social therapeutic program for the aged were discussed.

Order No. 74-3708, 166 pages.

A STUDY OF RESIDENTS OF SIX FOUR-SEASON RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES IN NEW JERSEY

Emil John ROHNER, Ph.D.
New York University, Graduate
School of Business Administration, 1972

The traditional idea of retirement in a warm climate led, more than a decade ago, to the creation of retirement communities on the West Coast of the United States. During the past ten years, however, retirement communities have been established in New Jersey, which has a four-season climate.

This dissertation explores the personal characteristics of the residents of six New Jersey retirement villages, discusses their needs and motivations, and examines the question of whether the New Jersey communities have fulfilled the needs and desires of their residents. Implications for management are examined, after an analysis of the data.

The study also includes a brief overview of the history of the retirement community in the United States, and also of the status of the aged, past and present.

The data that forms the heart of the study was obtained by a mail survey conducted in six New Jersey villages that were in operation on June 1, 1969. The total population of the six communities is 4,664, which was divided into three categories, based upon size, for the purpose of taking a per cent-convenience sample. The total sample was 375 (8% of the population); and there were 197 usable replies, a return of 52.5%. Further information was gathered by interviews with the authorities in each village, and from a search of the literature.

The investigation reveals that the New Jersey retirement communities have been successful in meeting the needs and desires of retired people, but that the appeal of these villages appears to be mainly limited to New Jersey and New York, the two states that account for 90% of the respondents.

Other conclusions are: 1) Successful retirement communities can be established in much greater numbers in the future in areas of moderate, four-season climates. A single warm season is not essential in order to attract residents of moderate four seasons. 2) The motivations that led people to a retirement community in New Jersey basically relate to the fact that they have spent most of their lives in a four-season climate and prefer it to a one-season cliamte. 3) The residents are happier living among their contemporaries than they would be if they lived in a regular community, which would contain people of all ages, including children, teenagers, and young adults.

The broad-gauge findings in this dissertation may be considered to be part of a bench mark type of study, not an inference study. It presents a portrait of the six retirement villages. Future researchers may be able to make further refinements, building upon these foundations.

Order No. 73-5879, 132 pages.

SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND SUCCESSFUL AGING AMONG THE WIDOWED AGED

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This exploratory study of the impact of different social relationships on successful aging was based on a subsample of 1158 non-institutionalized aged widows interviewed as part of a comprehensive national survey, Residential Physical Environment and Health of the Aged. This dissertation examines the hypotheses that the greater the frequency and the more intimate the type of social relationships in which the aged widow is engaged, the higher will be her morale; and that the foregoing associations may be modified by demographic characteristics and circumstances of widowhood.

Associations with successful aging (as measured by self-perceived morale) were examined for three types of social relationships: kinship, friendship, and group/organizational

participation. Investigation of the modifying effects of demographic characteristics and circumstances of widowhood on the associations of different types of interaction with morale involved eight descriptive variables: age, race, income, education, health, living arrangements, length of widowhood, and age when widowed. Measurements of morale, health, and social relationships utilized scores generated through a factor analysis process employed by the parent study. The basic analytic technique was cross-tabulation, elaborated by conditional analysis using the descriptive variables.

The findings did not support the proposition that the frequency of participation in social relationships of all types would be consistently associated with level of morale though certain forms of social relations were positively associated: indirect contact with children by letter/phone (G = .171), having a confidante (G = .191), and particularly group/organizational participation (G = .354). Frequency of seeing siblings (G = -.031) and contact with neighbors/friends (G = .040) exhibited virtually no associations with morale; and the data suggested the possibility of an inverse relationship between seeing children and morale (G = -.083). Moreover, those living with children were found likely to have the lowest morale. (The overwhelming majority of the respondents did, however, live near their children and see them frequently.) When controlled by the specified conditional variables, these correlations were generally confirmed across all the control measures and the subcategories encompassing the majority of respondents.

The postulated positive association between social relationships and successful aging was thus found to be an oversimplification, and the traditional definition of "primary" (informal) relations, particularly kinship, as the most significant for the well-being of the widowed aged was questioned. Intimate relationships are important for the maintenance of morale, but voluntary forms, such as having a confidante, may be preferred by the aged widow. Primary relationships may also need to be redefined for the elderly to include group participation. Relatives may reinforce feelings of helplessness and loss of identity while other relationships may help to foster successful aging.

While not directly testing the "interactionist" or "disengagement" theories, the findings support the view that neither theory alone will adequately explain successful aging, but that both may be operative among the widowed age. They also support consideration of as many current and biographical variables as possible since they may be directly associated with morale.

The process of successful adaptation involves a complicated interchange between the individual's personal system and the changing, complex social system. Any successful intervention must thus be sensitive to the realities of modern life and the requirements of emerging generations. Priority should be given to providing more adequate income, health, and informational resources. Suggested programs include teaching families and friends of recent widows to help constructively and supply concrete services and companionship to the bereaved. Modification of personal life styles by the widowed may be difficult to achieve, but cultural and individual attitudinal barriers can be changed. Particular attention should be given to programs to educate the less well educated and lower income groups and assist in their re-engagement. Proposals for additional research are also suggested.

Order No. 73-24,245, 226 pages.

EXPERT VS. CONSUMER VIEWPOINTS: AN ORGANIZATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRASTS IN DESCRIPTIONS OF HOMES FOR THE AGED BY ADMINISTRATORS AND INDIGENOUS RESIDENTS

Barbara M. SILVERSTONE, D.S.W.
Columbia University, 1973

The primary focus of this organizational study of thirty two homes for the aged was to explore the degree of difference between administrator (expert) and resident (consumer) judgments of the psycho-social environment of their homes and to detect organizational variables which might account for these differences. It was hypothesized that adequate communication linkages to the homes would be negatively correlated with resident-administrator differences in viewpoints of the psychosocial environment. Adequate communication linkages were defined as those which approximated a model of linkage adequacy derived from the "balance theory of coordination" postulated by Eugene Litwak. Based on a multimodel theory of organizational structure it calls for mechanisms of coordination between antithetical organizational substructures to insure sufficient closeness for communication but sufficient distance to prevent conflict. A secondary focus of this study was the substantive findings regarding resident viewpoints of the psychosocial environment irrespective of their differences from administrators. The concept of "psychosocial environment" was defined and operationalized by Allen Pincus who developed an instrument (HDQ) for measuring the degree of privacy, freedom, social resources, and integration into the larger community provided by the psychosocial environment of homes for the aged.

The study hypothesis was not supported by correlational findings; however, linkage adequacy ratings did account for seven per cent of the variation in administrator-resident differences when entered into a regression analysis with variables measuring contacts between administrator and residents and resident participation in group activities. Of significance at the .05 level was the age of the administrators with the younger ones tending to have fewer differences from the residents; administrators' ranking of professional staff meetings and communications with the housekeeping staff as useful sources of information about their residents; and higher mean resident HDQ Dimension II (freedom) scores. A multiple regression analysis of these variables plus the mean home ratings of resident friendliness to staff accounted for 55% of the variation in resident-administrator differences.

These findings support the balance theory of coordination in that they reflect both distancing mechanisms (indirect linkages; i.e., administrator-staff contacts) and conditions which promote closeness (resident friendliness to staff). The age of the administrator, positively correlated with resident-administrator differences, reflected greater reliance by the younger administrators on their staffs and less control by their boards. Neither resident age, health, size of home, socio-cultural similarity between resident and administrator, nor the degree of informal administrator contact with residents were associated with resident-administrator differences.

Resident scores on the HDQ suggest the psychosocial environments of the homes providing a great deal more privacy than a lack of privacy, more integration into the larger community than isolation, slightly more social resources rather than a lack of social resources, and as much freedom as structure. Those variables negatively associated with the dimension scores on a home by home basis included poorer ratings on resident mental health, mobility, and physical isolation. Homes with a greater degree of board control less participating activities and where residents tended to take their complaints to the administrator tended to have less freedom. Homes located in the country, with a resident council and social worker and with frequent administrator-resident contacts tended to score higher on the resource dimension.

Implications for social planning include greater confidence in the older consumer as a source of informational feedback and increased scrutiny of administrator viewpoints especially as they relate to utilization of staff. The study suggests that planning must be geared to providing for the needs for the immobile, mentally impaired, isolated resident as well as stimulating administrative and structural changes which allow for a greater degree of freedom and social resources.

Order No. 73-28,249, 313 pages.

IMPACT OF AGE INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS UPON ELDERLY TENANT WELL-BEING*

Joseph Dominic TEAFF, Ed.D.
Columbia University, 1973

Sponsor: Comilda Weinstock

Age integration is an important general concern in social gerontology and is also an area of specific concern to planners and managers of public housing who are faced with the decision as to whether public housing should be age segregated or have varying degrees of age integration. Data from the Philadelphia Geriatric Center's national study of housing for the elderly was used to relate two measures of age integration (percentage of elderly occupied apartment units, and a scale measuring separation of elderly occupied apartment units from family occupied units) to seven indices of elderly tenant well-being (activity participation, functional health, housing satisfaction, mobility, morale, peer interaction, and family interaction) using a national sample of 2001 elderly tenants (age 62+) living in 104 public housing projects. This study sought to determine whether age integration is indeed a significant predictor of the seven indices of well-being after the variance due to certain elderly tenant background characteristics (age, sex, race, marital status, length of residence, and welfare status), project tenant social characteristics (social class, race religion, and ethnicity), and project physical characteristics (total number of apartment units, total number of elderly occupied apartments, apartments per acre, scatter of project, and building height) had been removed through the use of stepwise forced order multiple regression. The results of this study showed that elderly tenants living in the more age segregated public housing projects have higher activity participation, better functional health, are more satisfied with their housing, have higher mobility, higher morale, and higher family interaction than those elderly tenants living in more age integrated public housing projects. In the case of peer interaction, elderly tenants living in the more age segregated projects had higher peer interaction; however, once the variance due to the set of project tenant social characteristics had been removed, age segregation was reduced to the status of a non-significant predictor, indicating that the social composition of public housing projects may be more important for peer interaction than the age composition. The findings of this study should not be interpreted as a blanket policy recommendation that all public housing for the elderly be age segregated. The implications of this research for policy and practice decisions require a closer examination of the effects of the interactions among the individual and contextual characteristics, since relationships among variables are not necessarily simple relationships but are often relationships based upon a complex network of interaction variables. The finding that age segregation is such a stable and consistent predictor of elderly tenant well-being may only reflect the current general status of public housing projects in the United States, that by and large have not been designed or specifically programmed to encourage integrated living. Further research and demonstration is needed to determine the physical design characteristics and programmatic measures to optimize intergenerational contacts in age integrated public housing.

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Order No. 74-6417, 157 pages.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH BEHAVIOR AMONG THE ELDERLY

Rosemary Panich YANCIK, Ph.D.
Saint Louis University, 1973

In this investigation, an attempt is made to elicit salient factors which influence elderly persons' organization of health behavior defined as health maintenance and health-seeking activities undertaken by healthy persons to remain that way. By focusing the research on social psychological factors as intervening mechanisms located "between" the various social and cultural attributes usually associated with health-seeking processes, it was thought that some insight into the relationships between variables could be gained. The theoretical background for this investigation is based on certain social psychological assumptions which stem from the symbolic interactionist tradition.

The major hypothesis of this study is that health behavior in which elderly persons engage is dependent upon their concern with the threat of illness, health sophistication, orientation toward health professionals, and experiences with illness.

A total of 102 persons participated in the investigation by responding to a self-administered questionnaire containing items which were designed to obtain their responses to health and illness. These people were a selected sample chosen from among a group of individuals who attend adult education classes at the Institute of Lifetime Learning, a service of the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons (NRTA/AARP) which is headquartered in Washington, D. C. The persons studied ranged in age from fifty to eighty-seven years. They are in relatively good health and reside in the community.

The major findings of this investigation are (1) elderly persons who have had illness experience tend to pay more attention to health activities than those who have not had such experience; (2) a greater amount of health sophistication is associated with an increase in the health behavioral acts of these elderly persons; (3) illness behavior (if indeed it is approached through components which make up the measure of concern with the threat of illness used in the study) is an influential factor on the kind of health behavior in which elderly persons engage; and (4) elderly persons' orientations toward health professionals are related to the kind of health behavior in which they are engaged. Order No. 74-4594, 151 pages.

A STUDY OF THE POLICIES, PRACTICES AND PROGRAMS OF SENIOR CENTERS WITH REFERENCE TO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 1961 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING CONCERNING THE RECREATION ASPECTS OF FREE TIME ACTIVITIES

YOUKELES, Merrill, Ed.D.
Columbia University, 1974

Sponsor: Professor Elliot M. Avedon

The purpose of this descriptive survey is to examine practices, policies and programs of senior centers as they reflect the recommendations on the recreation aspects of free time activities adopted at the 1961 White House Conference on Aging.

The major recommendations, seven in number, that dealt with recreation for the older adult were, in essence, as follows:

(1) To increase the number of recreation programs and make them available to all older adults of all socio-economic groups.

(2) To open recreation programs to all older adults regardless of race, creed, or national origin.

(3) Through recreation programs, assist older adults to maintain contact with younger people.

(4) To help older adults maintain contact with their families through recreation programs.

(5) To provide recreation programs for physically and emotionally disabled older adults.

(6) To provide opportunities for older adults to actively participate in planning and administering their recreation programs.

(7) To provide sufficient income to permit older adults to participate in recreation programs.

A mailed questionnaire, focused upon obtaining specific

data to help determine if the recommendations on recreation programs have been acted upon, was sent to the directors of the 1244 senior centers listed in the 1969 National Directory of Senior Centers. The responses of 731 center directors, or their surrogates, were used in the study. Growth of the senior center movement and membership characteristics, type and method of providing recreation activities, and the level and kind of membership participation were the three major categories of information obtained and analyzed in relation to staff, stated policies and actual practice. The analysis of the data was based upon the frequency and percentage distribution of the responses as well as the cross tabulation of selected variables; in the hope of discovering some special relationships that might provide greater insights into the responses received.

The major conclusions, seven in number, are as follows:

(1) The number of senior centers and recreation programs have been increased, providing opportunities for more older adults to participate in recreation activities.

(2) Center recreation programs were aimed at serving older adults at the lower end of the economic scale.

(3) Helping older adults maintain contact with younger people and their families through recreation programs does not appear to be of great concern.

(4) There was limited effort to provide recreation programs for physically or emotionally disabled older adults.

(5) Racial polarization in senior centers has increased over the last decade.

(6) Participation of older adults in planning and administering recreation programs in centers has increased when final policy or program decisions were not involved.

(7) Older adult members make fewer final program or policy decisions when full time paid staff is employed.

Some implications for the future are noted. Unless there are some changes, the segregation of older adults in senior centers will increase. This segregation will not only be racial. There will be segregation of the affluent from the indigent, and the healthy from the disabled. In addition, unless center staff refocus their energies, the feeling of dependency of the older adult on the staff will increase further. It is suggested that if older adults were provided with sufficient funds to become a consumer of recreation instead of a client, they could then "shop and buy" the recreation they wanted rather than take what they can get.

Order No. 74-15,994, 207 pages.